The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1898. XXXVI—NO. 51

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac tures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac turers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

We Mean Business

—are demonstrating it in such a way, with goods and prices, as will pay you to investigate—and when you get samples of new Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods and Black Goods, and note the choiceness of styles, you'll be pleased—and, prices considered, find advantage to your pocketbook.

Most superb assortments

Nice New Things to Wear

we ever offered. Of special interest are:—

New nobby Plaid, Stripe, Check and Novelty Silks—rich colorings—**75 and 85c.**

New Fancy Silks, 65c to $1.50

New double width American Dress Goods 25 to 45c—Neat choice styles, **35c.**

New Black Goods, 35, 50 and 75c—including fancies—values that will get more business.

New Madras—nobby effects such as never before produced—32 inches wide—**15c yard.**

Hundreds of good, pretty styles medium to fine Wash Goods 8 to 35c.

New Dress Cottons to elegant imported Novelties, $1.25.

New Dress Woolens to $3 00

See if we aren't making it pay you to buy here.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for all throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtues. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles

25 and 50c. at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

Impure Blood in Spring.

This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good spring medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolutely necessary to purify the blood and put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in from 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Rider & Snyder, druggists, Massillon.

MOB'S COWARDLY ACT.

Killed a Postmaster Because He Was a Negro.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

One Boy Murdered and His Body and That of His Father Cremated In the Burning Home, Fired by South Carolina Whites.

LAKE CITY, S. C., Feb. 23.—Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his child were shot to death and their bodies cremated here. It is said that a mob numbering several hundred surrounded Baker's house, where the postoffice is kept, set fire to the building and opened fire with guns upon it. Baker was killed and his wife, two daughters and one son were seriously wounded.

There had been protests against Baker's appointment. Three months ago he was fired upon from ambush.

Tuesday of last week his house was riddled with bullets.

It was a short time before that Senators Stillman and McLauren and Congressman Horton had asked the postmaster general to remove Baker because of his color, and the request had been refused.

Early Tuesday morning the torch was applied to the postoffice and Baker's house. Back, just within the line of light, were over 100 white men armed with pistols and shotguns. By the time the fire aroused the sleeping family, consisting of the postmaster, his wife, four daughters, a son and an infant at the breast, the crowd began firing into the building. A hundred bullet holes wormed through the thin boards, and many found lodgment in the people within.

Baker was the first to reach the door, and he fell dead just within the threshhold, being shot in several places. The mother had the baby in her arms, and had reached the door over her husband's body, when a bullet crashed through its skull and fell to the floor. She was shot in several places. Two of the girls had their arms broken close to the shoulder and will probably lose them. Another of the girls is believed to be fatally wounded.

The boy is shot. Two of the seven occupants of the house escaped with slight injuries. The bodies of Baker and the infant were cremated in the building. All mail matter was destroyed.

DONNELLY TAKES A BRIDE.

The Politician and Author United to His Stenographer In Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The marriage of Miss Marion Olive Hansen and Ignatius Donnelly was solemnized here with much pomp and ceremony. The nuptials were celebrated in the church of the bride, the Norwegian Methodist, which was completely filled with an audience of about 600, which evinced a deep interest in the affair.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Jacobson. Mr. Donnelly was attended by J. A. Sutherland as best man and Mahon B. Burke and J. M. Hawthorn of St. Paul as groomsmen. The bride entered on the arm of her father, and was preceded by her maid of honor and eight bridesmaids. Her gown was a heavy ivory satin with full court train.

The marriage was followed by a small dinner at the Nicollet House, and from 2 to 4 o'clock a reception was held at the hotel to which a large number of guests were invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly left later for an eastern trip of six weeks' duration.

The bride, who is 22 years of age, has been for about two years Mr. Donnelly's stenographer.

Alleged Lynchers Arrested.

VERSAILLES, Ind., Feb. 23.—C. H. Hughes, superintendent of the County infirmary and a very prominent citizen, residing five miles south of Versailles, has been arrested by Constable Jesse Hunter of Cross Plains, owing to the recent lynchings. Other arrests are to follow.

Bomb Explosion In France.

MONTPELLER, Feb. 23.—A bomb was exploded at the residence of M. Messine, a former president of the Chamber of Commerce. Serious damage was done, but there was no loss of life.

Senator White to Retire.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 23.—Senator White has stated that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Some of the Happenings of the Whole World Given Briefly.

WASHINGTON—The president has returned from Philadelphia.

INDIANAPOLIS—Indiana Populists in their state convention urged recognition of Cuba.

WASHINGTON—At the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution the order was reported growing and finances in healthy condition.

DETROIT—William Jennings Bryan has wired acceptance of an invitation to address the Mohawk Silver club at its second annual banquet, April 4.

PARKERSBURG—Lee McFarland, the defaulting bank cashier, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years on one count. Fifty-nine counts were nollied.

CHICAGO—The mystery surrounding the robbery of the Texas and Southern railroad ticket office at Phoenix, Ariz., about a month ago, at which time $8,000 worth of tickets and $700 in money was taken, was solved by the arrest and confession of Charles Collins, who implicated J. W. Waterman, also under arrest.

WHY CUBANS ARE SORRY.

Maine Disaster Has Neutralized Unfriendliness Between the Two Countries.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Senor A. G. De Arango, a prominent Cuban and a member of the junta, in speaking of the Maine explosion said:

"It is needless for me to say that the Cubans deplore that disaster. But it may interest the public to know that we also regret the occurrence for a reason quite separate from sympathy.

"The event will doubtless result in bringing Spain and the United States into more amiable relations. Already the conciliatory courtesy of the Havana authorities and the Madrid administration has neutralized the unfriendly feeling which so long prevailed in this country. The Spanish ministry saw its opportunity to strike the soft spot in the American heart, and was not tardy in embracing it."

HUSTLING GUN CARRIAGES.

Work Being Rapidly Done at Steelworks In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Work on the big government contract is now under rapid headway at the Otis steelworks. Five enormous gun carriages are being constructed there. They are for 13-inch guns, to be used on United States battleships. A similar carriage was completed some time ago and shipped east, where it met the approval of the naval department. General Manager Bartol of the Otis plant said today that orders had now been received to complete five more of the carriages.

The great gatling cast steel gun will be returned to the Otis works within a few days from the Cleveland City forge to be reamed out in readiness for the rifling, which is to be performed in the east.

Good Roads League at Work.

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb. 23.—The Good Roads league has already taken up the question of preparing cycle paths for the coming season, and with the opening of spring will have men and machines at work, and keep them employed all summer in making serviceable paths on all the roads for the use of the wheelmen. With the reduction in the price of the high grade wheels, it is expected that the number of wheelmen will be largely increased, and, no trouble is anticipated in raising funds to carry on the work.

Board of Trade Dinner.

CANTON, Feb. 23.—The Barnett House was the scene last night of the annual banquet of the Canton board of trade. Speeches were made by H. A. Grimm, Cleveland, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Josiah Hartzell, member of the state board of health; Hon. John E. Monnot, postmaster of Canton; Charles R. Miller, W. W. Clark and Hon. W. A. Lynch of Canton. About 200 guests were present.

General Gordon Very Ill.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—General J. B. Gordon, the brilliant ex-confederate officer, was to have lectured in this city last night. A telegram came from Port Huron announcing that the general had been taken suddenly ill at that point and could get no further. Private advices since are to the effect that he is very ill.

Youngstown Man Murdered.

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb. 23.—A message from Birmingham, Ala., received here by the widowed mother, states that James Carney, an ironworker, became involved in a quarrel with a negro, who cut his throat, and death resulted in a short time. The murderer was jailed. The remains will be brought here for burial.

The Dayton Flag Incident.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 23.—The statement that Spanish flags were destroyed during the convention of the sales agents of the National Cash Register company is denied by President J. B. Patterson, who also denies that he ordered other Spanish flags put up in the place of the few taken down by boys.

SAY THE STRIKERS RIOTED.

More Witnesses Give Such Testimony In the Martin Trial.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 23.—The Martin trial proceeded as usual yesterday, although in recognition of the day Washington's farewell address was read aloud by direction of Judge Woodward at the opening of court. The hearing of evidence for the defense was then resumed. Mrs. James Edmondson, who lives at Harwood, said that on the day of the shooting she heard a neighbor shout: "Skin out, the strikers are coming." Continuing, witness said: "I saw the men. They all had clubs. My man and my boarders hid behind the shanty and I went to protect my sick boy in the house. But they found my husband and tried to get him away. I grabbed him and, after a lot of words, they let him go. They said to me, 'wait until we come back, we'll fix you.'

James Edmondson corroborated her testimony.

Peter Wolfe said: "On the Friday the strikers gathered to march to Lattimer I went down to the company store and we locked ourselves in. Afterward, when we thought the strikers had gone, we went out. One man chased me with a big club for a long distance, and I finally escaped by jumping through the window of my house."

James McGraw of Harwood said he was pursued by the strikers, and as he could not run because of his advanced age he hid in the bush, and as he dropped two shots were fired at him. He remained in hiding until the men had gone.

Charles Mullen and two friends were pursued by the strikers, who shouted: "We will shoot you," and finally they fired two shots at them as they got into the bush.

Naval Reserves Want to Fight.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—Commander Irving of the division of the east, New Jersey naval reserves, has telegraphed to the navy department in Washington, offering his command for immediate service, should it be required. There are several hundred men in the division.

600,000 PERISHED.

War In Cuba Responsible For That Many Dead.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ABUSED.

A Report Read In the Senate—Spaniards Kick Women About Like Dogs—Autonomy a Failure—Cubans Dying by the Hundreds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Cuba usurped the place of Hawaii in the executive proceedings of the senate, and was under consideration for an hour or more. This proceeding was based upon a document presented by Senator Morgan of Alabama, as the result of an interview between himself and a Mr. Koop of Boston. In presenting the document, Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Koop was a capitalist who had but recently returned from Cuba after a most exhaustive exploration of the island.

Mr. Koop said he had been in 34 provinces, and had spent more or less time in each of them in the prosecution of his inquiries. In no place outside of Havana, he said, was any effort made to take care of the reconcentrados, and he declared that the people were dying in great numbers in all places in which they had been collected together by the Spanish authorities, both as a result of the cruelty of the Spanish troops and for the lack of food.

He declared that there was no evidence in the provinces of a more liberal treatment of these unfortunate people under the administration of General Blanco than there had been under the Weyler regime, and said that the people in general were in just as deplorable condition now as they had been before the change. In no case were the reconcentrados allowed to go outside the military posts to collect food, and while there was some effort in certain instances to grow crops in the immediate vicinity of the garrisons, these crop areas did not extend more than 500 yards from the forts.

He added that if the people were allowed to get out they could get enough to eat to keep soul and body together, but that when even small children attempted to go outside of the guard lines they were shot down as ruthlessly as if they were enemies in arms. He said that he had seen women and children abused by the Spanish soldiery and that a favorite pastime seemed to be to kick the women about as if they were dogs.

Mr. Koop also devoted considerable space, at Senator Morgan's suggestion, to the scheme of autonomy under the liberal ministry, and pronounced it a failure from one end of the island to another. He said that the general estimate was that the war had already resulted in the loss of 600,000 lives, and Mr. Koop himself did not consider these figures exaggerated.

There was some comment upon the document by Senators Morgan, Gallinger and Mason, but no official action was taken.

Senator Mason said the statement was no more than he had expected to hear, and Senator Gallinger declared that the picture drawn was a deplorable one. He said that two years ago he had advised that the United States should intervene to put a stop to the war, and that every development since had confirmed the wisdom of the suggestion then made.

PENNSYLVANIA GUARD.

Snowden Gives Orders to Recruit Commands to Full Quota.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Major General Snowden, commander of the national guard of Pennsylvania, has issued general orders to every officer in the state to recruit his command up to the full quota required by law.

The orders were issued five days ago with instructions that they be kept a profound secret. The officers were instructed to have their men ready to march fully armed and equipped at 24 hours' notice. Neither officers nor men will talk of the preparations that are going on, because they say it is against military regulations, but the work of recruiting men, inspecting arms and ammunition and the general air of activity at the different armories speaks for itself.

The national guard of Pennsylvania comprises nearly 9,000 men.

PROVISIONS FOR FAMILIES.

All Will Get a Year's Pay—Remains May Be Brought Back.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. — Legislative provision for the relief of the victims of of the Maine disaster occupied the house committee on naval affairs some time, a general measure being agreed on similar to the relief measure that followed the Samoan disaster in 1889. The resolution will be finally passed on at a special meeting of the committee today, and will be immediately reported by Chairman Boutelle and its passage by the house expedited.

Any losses sustained by the survivors will be made good to the extent of not exceeding 12 months' pay, and provision is to be made for bringing the remains of the dead back to this country at the discretion of the naval authorities.

The Vizcaya Risks Our Coal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Two Lehigh Valley coal barges were towed to the Vizcaya and their cargos transferred to the man-of-war. The vessel needed coal, and Captain Eulate decided to take on board a supply here. The waterboat Croton also visited the Vizcaya and filled her tanks with fresh water. The coal was closely watched.

No Special War Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Colonel Gilmore, General Miles' chief of staff, has authoritatively denied a report sent out from Washington that a second order had been sent out to the department of the east that all posts should be on the alert and prepared for immediate action.

NAVAL COURT'S WORK.

Holman and Wainwright Examined—Call on the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The naval court of inquiry has examined Lieutenant G. F. W. Holman, navigator and ordnance officer of the Maine, and Lieutenant Commander R. Wainwright, executive officer of the Maine. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright has been in immediate charge of the wreck since the explosion.

Four divers are at work, two in the fore part of the ship and the others aft. The task is most laborious, and the men are naturally extremely careful, as they have had to work in complete darkness, and several have had bad falls. Electric lights from the Maugrove are now available, and much good is expected from them.

Nearly all the possible salvage has now been made from the cabin aft. The efforts to reach the ward and mess rooms are frustrated by some unknown obstacle. It is expected to find bodies in these rooms. Two cases of ten-inch ammunition have been found, the one having exploded, the other full of powder. These were found forward.

The work of securing the bodies under the hatch has been most difficult in the dark, but it is hoped that the electric lights will be of great assistance. The bodies are much mutilated and some are partially burned.

The officers of the court of inquiry paid another visit to the wreck. Captain Sigsbee, after the visits of the members of the court to the captain general and Admiral Monterola, said the reception extended to them had been polite and cordial. The captain general and admiral had expressed deep sympathy and the hope that nothing would interfere to prevent a thorough investigation. They offered to give any help in their power. Captain Sampson referred to the visits as "tending to promote a better understanding."

QUAY APPREHENSIVE.

Says There's a Plan to Destroy the Vizcaya—If Successful, It Will Bring on War—Maine Blown Up by a Torpedo. Government Knows It.

BEAVER, Pa., Feb. 23.—Senator Quay and his son, Captain A. G. C. Quay, of the United States army, are here from Washington.

"The Maine was blown up by a torpedo," declared the senator. "The government at Washington understandfully the situation at Havana, and all that is being done there and what has taken place. All the inquiry and all the investigations of divers will disclose nothing more than is now known. The torpedo that destroyed the battleship was made in the United States. Its character is fully understood. It was possible to send it through the water for a mile and to discharge it either by percussion or by a time fuse arranged by clockwork. That the Spanish government had aught to do with the work, however, is not believed by anyone conversant with the facts. The torpedo probably was sped on its terrible mission by members of the volunteer army in Havana. The work had not the countenance of the Spanish authorities.

"Now," continued the senator, "the condition that is most alarming to the government at Washington is the presence in New York harbor of the Vizcaya. That boat is a menace because there are in the United States the same elements as there are in Havana. The Vizcaya is in danger from the Cuban junta. The government fears that the ship may be blown up just as was the Maine. Everyone is extremely apprehensive on this score. Every precaution has been taken to prevent anything befalling the cruiser, but there is no telling what might be done by the irresponsible people who have the cause of Cuba at heart. What our government wants now is to get the Vizcaya out of United States waters. That there will be an attempt to destroy her is well known to the departments at Washington; they have been informed of the intentions of the enemies of Spain, who in this case are also enemies of the United States.

"A blow struck at the Vizcaya or any accident befalling her while she is in New York harbor would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The country is aflame with a war feeling. It would take little to provoke hostilities. It is against this that the government at Washington is guarding. The sentiment of the cooler persons at the capital is that the people of this country must be kept down in this matter; the war spirit must not be permitted to carry them away."

NO PROOF AGAINST DREYFUS.

Dramatic Speech Made by the Attorney for Zola.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. Laborie, counsel for Zola, resumed his argument for the defense, saying: "However opinions may differ in this affair in the hour of danger we will show a solid front to the foreigner." [Applause.]

Then denouncing the action of the prosecution in having Dreyfus write from dictation counsel said: "Such a trick proved the guilt they would not have had recourse to such theatrical effects at the opening of the courtmartial and the judges, having only the borderean, would have acquitted Dreyfus had not, contrary to all laws, their judgment been led astray by the secret communication of a document."

Counsel, after reading an account of the courtmartial, added: "I have all the papers concerning the affair in my hands, and I solemnly affirm that there is nothing in them against Dreyfus. I pledge you my honor, gentlemen, that this is no proof against Dreyfus."

Mass For Maine Victims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Solemn high mass for the repose of the souls of the sailors who perished on the Maine was celebrated by Rev. Father James J. Durrick at St. Anne's Catholic church, near the navyyard. Services similar were held in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS

Country Getting Ready For War, If It Comes.

INCREASING ARTILLERY FORCES.

The Senate Passed a Measure, Which Will Likely Go Through the House. War Vessels Getting Near the Possible Scene of Action—Sigsbee Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The contract has been signed by the naval department with the wrecking company for the recovery of the effects on the Maine and the vessel herself, if that be practicable.

Captain Sigsbee was heard from in a dispatch, which indicates that close attention will be given to the coal bunkers by the naval court of inquiry at Havana. This indicates that he is considering spontaneous combustion as a cause for the Maine explosion.

Officials unquestionably have been for some time preparing for any emergency that may arise, but appearances at the department would indicate that any necessary orders already have been given, and that the situation was not one calling for immediate activity at Washington. The Castine and Cincinnati, in accordance with orders made known some time ago, are to move much further north, to West Indian waters, and at Norfolk the monitor Terror has been ordered to be in readiness, and may be sent to New York later.

The senate passed a bill to add two artillery regiments to the strength of the army. This measure has been urged for many months by officials of the war department, who foresaw that while congress of late years had taken measures for the protection of our coasts by considerable appropriations for extensive works and great guns it had not provided the men necessary to operate these engines of war. Should the house pass the bill, which it will likely do, it will enable the department to carry out plans it has long had in view.

Criticisms lately passed upon the state of the army and our fortifications has caused increased activity in military matters, and to some extent this is responsible for reports arriving from various quarters of movements at army posts.

FINE NEW BATTLESHIP.

Morgan Inaugurates Move For One, to Be Named For Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of the following resolution in the senate:

"That the committee on naval affairs is instructed to inquire and report whether a man-of-war, equal at least to any warship in the world, to be named the George Washington, can be built, armed and commissioned within a period of 12 months by the use of the facilities of the shipyards, machine shops, mines and forests of the United States wherever the same are found; and that the committee have leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise."

The resolution was adopted without debate.

Four Alleged Swindlers Caught.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Edward Schultz, Peter Raven, Harry Wright and William Prendergast, said by the police to be four of the cleverest confidence men in the country, have been arrested, charged with swindling Christian Wuester of Dawson, Neb., out of $3,000 in currency and $2,000 in checks.

A Big Soldiers' Monument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Steps have been taken for the erection of a suitable monument in this city to the memory of the rank and file of the army and navy who served during the late war.

Newspaper Changes.

AKRON, Feb. 23.—Charles H. Wright, editor of the Daily Beacon-Journal, has resigned his position and will become general agent of the New York Life Insurance company, with headquarters at Cleveland. Another change in the local newspaper field is the sale of the Sunday World, the publication of which was started five months ago, to James A. Braden, city editor of the Beacon-Journal.

Captain Folger's Views.

The last issue of the Army and Navy Journal contains interviews with naval officers concerning the Maine disaster, among which is the following: "You may quote me," Captain W. M. Folger, U. S. N., late chief of the bureau of ordnance, said, "as expressing the opinion that if one of the ship's main magazines had exploded the disaster would have been much greater. There would have been nothing left of the vessel."

Leather and findings, cut soles, and taps, iron lasts and stands, and all kinds of shoemaker supplies for sale at H. R. Hintz, No. 21 West Main street.

Beware the March Wind!

Escape the rigors of the winds this month by going South over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This line has a perfect through-car service from cities of the North to all Winter Resorts in Georgia, Florida along the Gulf Coast, in Texas, Mexico and California.

The Florida Chautauqua now in session at DeFuniak Springs; six weeks with the best lecturers and entertainers, in a climate which is simply perfect. Very low rates for round trip tickets, on sale daily.

Homeseekers' Excursions on the first and third Tuesday. Tickets at about half rates.

For full particulars, write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DANGER IN A SHAKE.

A LEARNED DISQUISITION ON DISEASE TRANSFER.

Microbes of Every Kind Find Lodgment In the Skin—Contact Even of the Cleanly May Spread Contagion—Serious Results From Hand Clasping.

Is it possible for one man to communicate disease to another by the shaking of hands?

If this question be true, should the custom be abandoned or should it be modified under medical instruction so as to minimize the danger?

The existence of micro-organisms inimical to life and health has been established beyond dispute. Dr. Breiter founds his thesis, recently printed in The Medical Record, on this hypothesis. But his leading point, insisted upon with much force, is the danger which is hidden in the apparently harmless and sometimes pleasing custom of shaking hands. He says:

"That the surface of the human body is a very hotbed for the propagation of a great variety of micro-organisms Fuerbinger, Mittman, Bizzozero, Magiora and Welch have elucidated most conclusively. It is certainly beyond the shadow of a doubt that in the presence of a predisposing factor and sometimes even without that the microbic diseases are ushered into existence by their individual prototypes, this being essentially brought about by contact in some way of the two contingent forces. Modern surgery is founded on this principle. The carefulness with which we prepare our hands and surgical instruments before and after a surgical operation well exemplifies the importance of a familiarity with its dangers in every sense.

"We recognize that many of our microbic diseases, especially of the exanthematic type, eliminate their toxic element very largely through the medium of the skin, which undergoes extensive exfoliation, disseminating the poison far and wide. Isolation is resorted to and enforced most rigorously, thereby checking the spread of the disease, and then disinfectants lavishly used cause the destruction of the offending armies. In the era of scientific prophylaxis consequent upon the introduction of the microscope, bacteriology and antiseptics we find a steady decline of epidemics either developing in the outer world or in our hospital wards. Yet accidental inoculations of tuberculosis, smallpox and vaccinia, as well as more horrible diseases, still exist and are but demonstrations of either an unavoidable cause or a faulty observance of established data."

Dr. Breiter gives a thorough discussion as to what may be the result of contact of the hands He declares that with men who are of cleanly habits, but who have acquired disease and such as they would wish to hide from their fellow men, the specific bacillus of this disease has been found in filth collected from the hand. He has found tubercle bacilli in the dirt taken from the hand of the man suffering from tuberculosis, the Klebs-Loeffler microbe among cases of suspected diphtheria and had no doubt that the specific germs of every microbic disease may and would be found in millions on the surfaces of the hands if proper experimentation were made. He proceeds as follows:

"Many victims of scarlet fever, both in the early and desquamative stages, especially the latter, are walking the streets of every large city ready to ingraft upon the moist hand of any chance acquaintance the prolific virus of the disease. The same may be said of persons with pulmonary tuberculosis, whose hands and handkerchiefs, through constant wiping of the mouth, are foul and saturated with the bacteria laden expectoration of the disease. Tuberculosis of the hand, the lesion large or small in area, often painless and unrecognized as such for a long while and perhaps untreated, is by no means an infrequent occurrence. Scabies, we know, has a marked predilection for the hand. Need I mention others? Now whether these conditions are the result of hand to hand contact or not does not matter. The conditions themselves are dangerous elements, and it is the consideration of such factors in the causation of disease that we are studying.

"Of course the mucous membrane serves as a better pabulum for the invasion and development of micro organisms, but the skin is not absolutely negative in that respect, and if it were it would make little difference, as the two, skin and mucous membrane, are very often in close apposition with each other. We know that the hand has carried bacteria to the mouth, disseminating contagion in that way Typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria and other diseases are known to have been produced that way. Why search through medical libraries for similar and perhaps more conclusive evidence? The subject has passed the stage of novelty. So while we professional people are by reason of our profession forced to invite and then to battle—for we have antiseptics—with these enemies, there is no reason why we should unnecessarily and under the cloak of custom invite them and then leave them to do their harm.

"Some may look upon this subject with derision. Nevertheless the truth is this: No matter how small the percentage of evil consequences arising from this universal handshaking, the total number, in view of its extensiveness, must necessarily be great. The subject is deserving of serious consideration. Conscientious physicians and surgeons will accord it."

Freddy's Fear.

They pass a plate of cakes to Freddy at dessert. He puts out his hand, hesitates, then draws it back and begins to weep.

"What are you crying for?" asks his mother.

"Because you are going to scold me when I choose the biggest one."—Fi-

LETTUCE FORCING

Some of the Various Systems Now in Use.

Lettuce is the staple crop of the greenhouse horticulturist and is perhaps more extensively grown in this country than in any other. We have found it impossible to get accurate data as to the amount of glass devoted to its cultivation. We may, however, be able to form some idea of the vast area of glass, including cold frames, hotbeds and forcing houses used, from the following estimate furnished by one of the most successful growers in the vicinity of Boston. He calculates that within a radius of ten miles of that city not less than 150 to 200 acres under glass are devoted to the growing of this crop. We feel safe in saying that its culture under glass far exceeds that of all the other vegetables combined, and that where all the conditions are present for its best development it will, no doubt, yield the grower very remunerative returns.

The principal conditions governing the successful production of lettuce are light, heat, moisture, seed and plant selection, physical conditions of the soil and careful attention at all times in supplying these conditions, so far as it is within the growers' power. Professor Galloway, in Agricultural Science, September, '94, says: "Of all the conditions affecting the growth of the crop, however, the character of the soil as regards its physical properties probably exerts the greatest influence." The selection of the largest and heaviest seed as well as the strongest and best plants will be found to have an important effect upon the growing crop in causing it to be more vigorous, and by this means less liable to the attacks of disease. The crop will also be found to mature more evenly, both as to size and uniformity of heads, so that an entire bed or house may be harvested at one time. These facts have been ably set forth by Professor Galloway, in an article entitled "Commercial Lettuce Forcing," American Gardening, March 9, 1895, in which he says: "Only the largest seed should be saved, as in most cases the vigor, size and heading qualities of the plants are in direct proportion to the size of the seed."

The variety of lettuce in general use for greenhouse culture is the famous Boston Market, of which there are a number of strains. These have been developed by the various growers on account of some favored peculiarity, either to conform to local conditions governing its growth, or demanded by the market in which it is sold.

The soil best suited to the production of the finest lettuce, has been shown by Professor Galloway (in an article entitled "The Growing of Lettuce as Affected by the Physical Properties of the Soil," Agricultural Science September, 1894) to be "one which contains much sand and little clay and silt, loose at all times regardless of treatment, never 'puddles' when worked no matter how wet, clods or lumps never form." It should absorb and give up its water freely, and should be capable of holding a great amount of moisture in reserve for the use of the plants.

About Proper Drainage.

In the eight chapters of the Book of Job, the eleventh verse, we read these words: "Can the rush grow without mire or the flag without water?" Any man of experience knows that they cannot, and that that fact is responsible for the appearance of these lines even at so early a date as they were written. Drainage has brought infinitely more land under cultivation than has the ax. The ax cleared the hillside and made it available for the plow, but it was rough and hard work; the tile cleared, so to speak, the lowland, the swamp, the valley, which are easy to till and fertile beyond comparison. Much land that was practically worthless before being tiled is now most productive and valuable. Much land that is not naturally wet is slow to dry out in the spring. Tile it, it will advance the season at least two weeks, and often more than that. Land is improved by the admission of air. There is no better way of admitting it than by the underdrain, which, when it has carried off all the surplus water, carries back to the earth a current of warm air—ideal treatment for cold, clammy soils. What shall you use? Well, the most durable, the most effective and the cheapest material in the long run is tile. Henry P. French, in his admirable work on Farm Drainage, says: "The simplest, cheapest and best form or drain-tile is the cylinder or merely a tube, round outside and with a round bore." Our readers will notice that just such a tile is in general use for such purposes. Measure up your land that needs tiling and lay the sufficient amount. In conclusion let us say, drain your land; use tile preferable, but drain anyhow. If you ever follow this advice you will thank us for having brought it to your notice.

Live Stock Notes.

Feed cattle by cutting up the shocked corn. It is economical

The hog that quietly eats and keeps on eating is the hog for profit.

Defective eyesight is often a cause for shying, and a whip will not help that, will it?

One ounce of Scotch snuff to a pound of greese makes a good application for lice on cattle.

Shorts, corn and oats, with some oil meal, will keep the fall pig growing during the winter.

Feeding cattle on a large scale cannot possibly be done so economically as on a small scale.

It is best to feed cattle only long enough to get a fair profit on them and then let them go.

When horses have scratches they may be cured by washing with soapsuds and applying beef brine.

The habit of biting is almost impossible to cure in a horse. Either get rid of the animal or muzzle it.

The farmer who only feeds a small number of cattle has the advantage of being able to get the best feeders.

Slopping pigs through the summer is a good thing. Hogs can be brought to the fattening or finishing period on alfalfa alone.

It is hardly practical to feed an exactly balanced ration. Come as near to it as possible, under ordinary management, and let it go at that.—Western Plowman.

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS

According to the Story the Devil Wandered for One Day Upon the Earth.

Interesting contributions to the collection of Maryland traditions and superstitions were made at a meeting of the Baltimore Folk Lore society, held Thursday evening. The principle addition to the society's capital were made by Miss Mary Spears of Earleights, Anne Arundel county, and Mrs. Albert Leakin Sicussat.

The paper by Miss Spears, who represented the Lend-a-Hand club of Earleigh Heights, was devoted to traditions and folk lore prevalent among the colored people of Anne Arundel county, especially the older ones. "All that societies like this can do will only convey to posterity a faint idea of the quaint picturesqueness of colored folk lore," said Miss Spears Then she related an Anne Arundel tradition as to how the colored man came upon earth. According to the story the devil was one day, during creation's dawn, wandering around upon earth. He met an ape, and, never having seen one before, was considerably astonished. All his efforts to open friendly communication with the ape failed, however and finally, in disgust and anger, the devil threw a spell upon the ape, who then and there became a colored man.

Miss Spears also told the Anne Arundel explanation as to why the colored man is sometimes called "coon." Many years ago, when superstition held greater sway than now and the influences of the occult and wierd were most potent, a cunning negro slave had acquired the reputation of possessing a familiar spirit and of being able to perform many uncanny mysteries His fellow slaves held him in great awe, and even his master grew to a belief in his powers. This finally led to a wager in which the greater part of the master's fortune was staked on the negro's divining ability. A barrel was placed on the lawn and a live coon placed under the barrel. Then the negro soothsayer was sent for and told to inform the crowd what was under the barrel. He tried various ways to escape the exposure, but without success. Realizing that he was cornered, he leaned on the barrel dejectedly and remarked: "Well, you've got this old coon at last." Whereupon a great shout applauded what was considered Sambo's remarkable astuteness, and his reputation was forever firmly established. Ever since then the tradition says, the negro has been called "coon."

This story bears a close resemblance to one told of a celebrated Irish wag and wise man of a century or more ago.

Persons who have spent much time in rural districts, she said, know that colored people—and many whites—are imbued with a wholesome respect for the supernatural. A prevalent delusion is that the warm puffs of air frequently met in traveling country roads are ghosts, or "haunts," of the departed. Miss Spears was one day endeavoring to fathom an old negro's reason for connecting these warm currents with "haunts." She didn't meet with success. "But whence do they come, Uncle Ned?" she presisted. "'Deed I dunno, Miss Mary," he said shaking his head. "But some of 'em is so mighty warm I has my s'picions."

Some of the current beliefs among the colored people of Anne Arundel county Miss Spears related of as follows:

If you catch an eel on the full of the moon, kill it, skin it, and wrap the skin about your arm, You will be cured of chills and fevers.

Wrap the skin of a blacksnake about your waist and you will have no more backache.

If a rabbit runs across your path you will have bad luck. You must walk backward until you retrace your steps beyond the rabbit's path. A squirrel crossing your path brings good luck.

Plant anything that grows underground on the dark of the moon.

To cure warts cut them until they bleed; catch the blood in a handkerchief and drop it in the road. When some one picks up the handkerchief the wart will leave.

Superstitions concerning dreams have the most influence on the imagination of aged negroes. One of the most popular is that to dream of a person who has died during the preceeding six months, will bring rain.

Animated Pictures.

A new and wonderful field in the realm of photography has lately been opened up to the world—a field whose extent, variety and richness are as yet scarcely realized, though its assiduous cultivation by inventive minds has already afforded a harvest of interesting results.

The nature of this new domain is pointed out by the title of our present sketch. Aided by ingenious devices, the scientific photographers of to-day are enabled to protray motion in all its varied forms with a realism that impresses the beholder. They have in effect contrived to breathe life into normally changless records of the camera, and the process is now applied, with marked success, to animated scenes of the most diverse description. That busy traffic of the city streets, the play of expression upon the human countenance, the movements of waves, waterfalls, fleeting clouds—these and many other effects have been depicted upon the screne with equal fidelity before audiences that have seldom failed to show their appreciation of the novel form of entertainment thus provided.—J. Miller Barr in Popular Science.

A Change of Air.

Change of air, says the Medical Records, is often as curious as it is beneficial in its effects. Extreme purity is naturally an important factor, but after all it is but one factor. In many instances, it is by no means essential that a patient should go to the seaside or even to the country in search of health; a change in itself is often of the greatest benefit. It is related on good authority that a man suffering from asthma and bronchitis, who lives in a healthy part of the country, found great relief by resting for a time in the slums of Whitechapel.

The causes for the health-giving properties of a change of air are obscure, at any rate, up to the present they have not been satisfactorily explained. A biological solution of the problem is sometimes suggested, that as early man was of necessity a wanderer, these nomadic habits have their impression upon every cell and fibre of his being, and thus it is largely a question of heredity.

ABOUT DARWIN

The Moot Point of Transmutation of Species

As long ago as July 1, 1837, young Darwin, then twenty-eight years of age had opened a private journal, in which he proposed to record all facts that came to him which seemed to have any bearing on the moot point of the doctrine of transmutation of species. Four or five years earlier, during the course of that famous trip around the world with Admiral Fitzroy, as naturalist to the Beagle, Darwin had made the personal observations which first tended to shake his belief in the fixity of species. In South America, in the Pampean formation, he had discovered "great fossil animals covered with armor like that on the existing armadillos," and had been struck with this similarity of type between ancient and existing faunas of the same region. He was also greatly impressed by the manner in which closely related species of animals were observed to replace one another as he proceeded southward over the continent; and "by the South American character of most of the productions of the Galapagos Archipelago, and more especially by the manner in which they differ on each island of the group, none of the islands appearing to be very ancient in a geological sense."

At first the full force of these observations did not strike him; for, under sway of Lyell's geological conceptions, he tentatively explained the relative absence of life on one of the Galapagos Islands by suggesting that perhaps no species had been created since that island arose But gradually it dawned upon him that such facts as he had observed "could only be explained on the supposition that species gradually become modified." From then on, as he afterward asserted, the subject haunted him. It will thus be seen that the idea of the variability of species comes to Charles Darwin as an inference from personal observations in the field, not as though borrowed from books.—"The Century's Progress in Biology," by Henry Smith Williams, M. D., in Harper's

Mirrors Never Present a True Likeness

TheMirror lies. It does not show us as we really are. It is not an accurate register of human beauty or human ugliness. The fact is the mirror makes an ugly woman appear uglier than she really it, and it therefore follows that it robs a beautiful woman of some of her beauty. Trust not the mirror's portrait of yourself.

If a woman gazing at the portrait of herself mirrored in her boudior cheval glass finds that her complexion is sallow and her usually fair skin is of a dull and pallid tone, let her not rush to a complexion specialist and demand that artificial methods be employed to bring her skin back again to its normal freshness. It is not possible that the mirrored picture of her skin is the true one. So it is with the hair, the eyes and the general expression of the face.

She may be certain that, however plain her face seems, it is by no means so plain as it apnears in the telltale mirror. Again, she cannot assume a natural expression while peering in the looking glass The eye must be in a certain position before she can see at all, and the eye, so far as expression is concerned, governs the face. The consequence is that she can see only one of her expressions in the glass, and that expression is one of attentive examination. All the other expressions by which her friends know her, favorable or unfavorable, she has never seen, and never will see, because the mirror is powerless to reveal them.

All this is true because of the structural limitations of glass to project a real image, life-like and infallible. The mirror is merely an expedient of science to show us as nearly like our real selves at is is possible for anything to do. It falls just far enough short of the perfect likeness to produce the counterfeit, for the perfect likeness of the living flesh, and of the tone and tint of the face and the hair, and of the expression of the eyes, is a mechanical impossibility.

How London Grows.

Some striking figures which have just been published seem to indicate that the wonderful growth of the vast province of houses that we call London is going as vigorously as ever. A return just published states that the number of houses built in London in the 12 months ending August last was no less than 14,591. This is, of course, in the Greater London of the Registrar General. London of the School Board contained in 1891 the vast aggregate of 557,134 inhabited houses which was more than one-tenth of all the dwellings in England and Wales: Birmingham had 85,624; Liverpool, 91,484; and Manchester, 100,249: But in the Greater London of the Registrar General's weekly return the number of inhabited houses was 767,679, or nearly one-sixth of the houses in England and Wales. The largest aggragate of inhabited dwellings next to that in the Thames Valley is that on the Irwell, where the twin towns of Manchester and Salford had between 139,412 inhabited houses. But London at the present rate of growth, is adding more to its streets and squares in ten years than the whole of Manchester and Salford put together. Yet even the present gigantic growth is not quite equal to that which took place in each of the ten years ending with the last census. It is exceedingly difficult to realize what this increase represents. All around the metropolitan area the builders are incessantly at work, and by whatever route one leaves it, whether by road, rail or river, everywhere the long lines of new streets encroach upon the meadows, and these is a new town in the making. There really is a new town, for each year London adds an Ipswich, a Northampton, a Southampton, or a Reading to its already gigantic size. Neither of these towns, large, active, enterprising as they are, contained in 1891 so many houses as are added to London every year. They are all growing with great rapidity, and probably each of them now contains nearly as many houses as London adds to itself yearly. It is impossible not to look forward with interest, not unmingled with anxiety, as to the future growth of this vast centre of the British Empire.—London Daily News.

Minus.

He—Ethel, can't you read my mind?
She—How can I when the type is so small?—Brooklyn Life.

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CANTER'S CAVE.

HERE WAS SHELTERED THE DUPE OF THE BRILLIANT BURR.

Plot Against the Government—Sad History of a Dashing Young Officer Who Became an Outlaw and Hermit—Ohio's Natural Wonder.

Situated six miles north of Jackson, Ohio, and surrounded by woods and undergrowth so dense that the sun's rays seldom pierce, are what is known as "Canter's Caves," a favorite resort of campers and picnic parties. The reputation of these caves for wild and natural beauty has gone out until they are known and visited not only by persons living in this particular section of the state, but by pleasure seekers who come miles to view this grand bit of scenery. Commercial travelers and sight-seers, who have a day or so to spend in this locality, anxiously inquire for the road to Canter's, and of late years photographers in the employ of houses who issue stereopticon pictures, are sent here by their employers and spend days in securing views of this wild and rustic spot. One unacquainted with the location of these caves might approach them totally unaware of their presence until, following the well-beaten path, he suddenly emerges into what is known as the "amphitheatre," when a view bursts upon his vision which is awe-inspiring in its grandeur. Vast rocks rising to a perpendicular distance of from 75 to 150 feet upon all sides, makes this a position of almost absolute safety from an attacking force. To the extreme left of this amphitheatre is what is known as "Canter's Cave" proper. This cave, though crumbled away in recent years, still retains a depth of some eighty feet, and at one end of it may still be seen the circular hole carved in its roof, which was used as an outlet for smoke by the old hermit, Canter, who made this cave his home up to the time of his death in 1840, and for whom the caves are named. A story filled with romance is the one connected with the life of this once historic old man. In 1806, when Aaron Burr was perfecting his scheme for the foundation of "The New Empire," of which he was to make himself sovereign, James Canter, then a brilliant young lieutenant in the United States army, stationed near Blennerhasset Island, was made a flattering offer by an agent of Burr if he would consent to desert his country and join the conspirators. To this proposal young Canter was given some time in which to make his answer, during which time ambition and loyalty struggled for the mastery. Young and handsome, cultured in mind and dashing in manner, Lieutenant Canter was everything that could be desired in an officer whose duty it should be to take charge of the important details of the expedition. His young wife was a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, but of all her natural traits, her consuming ambition to see her husband occupy an exalted position among men was the strongest, and when Burr, aware of her commanding influence over her husband, entrusted her with his plans, she was fired with the boldness and intrepidity of the enterprise, and immediately determined to enlist her husband as an associate. Canter, being a man of ductile temper, was easily induced by the dazzling prospects of glory and honor which were set before him, to become an actor in the drama which was to follow. History relates how, upon the night of their departure from Blennerhasset Island, the expedition was pursued by United States troops, and how, after a long race, it was overtaken and captured near Marietta, while floating down the Ohio river in barges. Canter was one of the few to escape arrest. Seeing that the plot was to be frustrated, he, with others, left the barges in a skiff and made for the Ohio shore. Canter felt keenly the insecurity of his position. He had deserted his country to join in a rebellion against her. His crime was treason, for which the punishment was death. Not daring to return to his home, he roamed aimlessly about until he entered this county, where the wild and uninhabited country offered what seemed to him a protection from his pursuers. Remaining here until Burr had been tried and acquitted of the high crime in which he had been implicated, Canter returned to his home in western Pennsylvania only to find his young wife dead, his family scattered, and himself, though cleared of all legal culpability, still resting under the ban of society. Broken in fortune and spirit and without friends, Canter returned to the wilds of this county, then the frontier of the unsettled west, and took up his solitary abode among the rocks which have ever after borne the name of "Canter's Caves." To this day may be seen engraven upon the wall of the lonely cell occupied by the hermit the motto which was wont to be inscribed upon the banners of the deluded followers of Burr: "The gods invite to glory and fortune."

A Queen' Visit.

To be old and poor and bedridden is generally to be debarred from the greater privileges of life, but there was one old man in Scotland who found his disadvantages had procured him a privilege that the strong and more active members of his family were seeking in vain. It was on an occasion when Queen Victoria was at Balmoral, and, as she often did, she went one day unaccompanied to visit the cottages. In one of these she found an old man, bedridden and quite alone, and she sat down to talk to him.

"And how is it you are alone?" she asked. "Have you no one to keep you company?"

"No," replied the old man innocently. "My folks be all away seeing the queen. They thought they might get a glimpse of her."

His visitor made no reply, but she sat with the old man, pleasantly filling the gap made by the absence of "his folks," and then found time to read to him from the Bible she herself treasured. On leaving she gave a further proof of her sympathy in the shape of a £5 note, accompanying it with the words, "When your people come back, tell them that while they have been to see the queen the queen has been to see you."—Youth's Companion.

AURORA ON THE YUKON.

Brilliant Display of Northern Lights in the Alaskan Heavens.

During the winter months the aurora of the Yukon is very brilliant and intensely beautiful. It commences early in the fall and lasts, with more or less brilliancy, throughout the long Arctic winter. It generally commences upon the setting of the sun, although in midwinter it has sometimes been so bright that it was visible at noon while the sun was shining brightly. The rays of the light first shoot forth with a quick, quivering motion, are gathered and form a great arch of fire spanning the heavens. It glows for an instant like a girdle of burnished gold, then, unfolding, great curtains of light drop forth. These royal mantles of bright orange, green, pink, rose, yellow and crimson are suspended and waved between heaven and earth as with an invisible hand. The rapid gyrations and scintillations of light and blending colors are intensely bewildering and superbly beautiful.

The whole phenomena of waving wreaths, flickering flames, rays, curtains, fringes, bands, and flashed colors, the strange confusion of light and motion, now high in the heavens, then dropping like curtains of gold and silver lace, sparkling with a wreath of rubies, sapphires, emeralds and diamonds, penetrating dark gulches and darting through somber forests, lighting the whole landscape as with a thousand electric lamps, form a picture of which words can convey but a very poor idea. This unwarming light, as it flashes along the frozen rivers, the great banks of snow, and reveals the huge mountains of glistening ice and black lines of fir, indeed is of the purest Arctic cast, and causes one to button his coat closer over his chest, and with a shiver he is glad to seek a light of less brilliancy, but one of lifegiving warmth.

At the breaking of winter the hours of sunshine are rapidly increasing and continue so until midsummer, when the sun beams forth twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, while on the high mountain peaks it is for a period of several days in June not entirely out of sight during the twenty-four hours. During the months of July and August the weather becomes very warm, and even hot, and miners are glad to seek a shady retreat in which to do their labor. After this period the hours of sunshine gradually decrease until during the shortest days the sun shines but four hours out of the twenty-four. But at this period the aurora is very intense and helps very materially in driving darkness from that dreary land. The thermometer goes down to 70 degrees below zero in winter, but the atmosphere is very dry and consequently the cold is not so perceptible as one would imagine.—Alaska News.

To Stop London's Growth.

It is a curious feature in the growth of London that it has always been considered to be overbuilt. As far back as 1580 it was forbidden to erect new buildings "where none had existed before in the memory of man"—the reasons given being that "it was calculated to encourage the existence of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes; bring about a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars and an inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants." The decree also stated that "lack of air arose out of too crowded a city." But it was impossible to stem the increasing tide of population. The only result was to cause overcrowding, which proved a still greater evil than overpopulation, and led up to the horrors of the plague year. Even at the beginning of this century, when London consisted of 160,000 buildings, standing in 8,000 streets, it was decided that London was overgrown and too big; and there was an outcry because the parishes had to pay $50,000 per annum to scavengers for removing ashes and refuse from the houses, where as in former years the scavengers used to pay the parishes $125,000 for the privilege of taking away the ashes for brickmaking purposes. Those were evidently the days of the "Golden Dustman." Yet building went on, until 1873 there were 6,132 miles of streets and 528,794 inhabited houses. During the Queen's lifetime cobbled roadways have almost disappeared; cabs and omnibuses have come into vogue, railways have supplanted the stage coach; the toll gates which met Londoners at every turn have been pulled down; the Fleet prison has gone, with others which had rivaled its evil reputation; Temple bar has been removed and endless changes effected. —London Standard.

Mound Builders

Fort Ancient, which is picturesquely situated on the high bluff overlooking the valley of the Little Miami River near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, is believed to be the largest, best preserved, and most interesting work of the Mound Builders. It has been visited and studied by the leading archaeologists of Europe and America, and models of it are now on exhibition in the museums of London, Paris, and Berlin. The fort, which covers about one hundred acres, and one hundred and eighty-seven acres outside of the walls, is now the property of the State, part having been purchased in 1890, and the remainder in 1896.

Working Girl's Home.

A working girls' home has just been opened in Denver, Col., in which furnished rooms can be had for two dollars a month. The design is to give comfortable quarters to young women who are working for small wages—four or five dollars a week. The building contains thirty-two rooms, and fifteen girls are already being accommodated. There are pleasant parlors and reception rooms, too, which all working girls are invited to frequent.

Language of Signs.

In sicily the language of signs is universal, says a writer in MacMillan's Magazine. It is perfectly possible for a Sicilian to carry on a long conversation from a distance with hands, eyebrows, lips, and even nostrils. Even the children are expert in silent communication; and, when using ordinary speech, they accompany their words with most expressive gestures.

BIRD CLUBS THE CRAZE

No End of Organization to Protect the Songsters.

Almost every phase of activity is being formed into a club, and we have all kinds of clubs—clubs on domestic science, clubs on current topics, women's clubs, mixed clubs, mutual benefit clubs, and now we have "bird clubs," says Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin. For several years the subject of preserving the birds of the United States has been much discussed, and the several Audubon societies have issued pamphlets and labored faithfully to arouse the conscience of women, and one might with propriety add, of the men who sold the birds, to the cruelty of wearing the feathers of singing birds as decoration, and yet fashion dictates this winter the use of feathers on almost every article of a woman's dress. The hats are literally made of feathers, and even furs are made of feathers, while feathers decorate the bottom of her dress, both for street and evening wear.

I met a girl the other day on the street who looked as if she had been tarred and feathered. She had on a woolly dress, over which little bits of wool stuck out, and she had a tiblet which came down to her waist, made of black and red birds' feathers, while her hat, an enormous creation, was simply made of blackbirds. Altogether she was a fearful and grewsome sight, and yet she had a pretty face and a good figure, and she walked along totally unconscious of what she really stood for, if only her dress were taken as an index. The Audubon clubs have been organized in many cities. In Illinois there is a flourishing club of 200 members, and the Chicago Woman's club has been instrumental in arousing the interest of women's clubs all over the State, so that in time the movement will extend and similar clubs be organized. Prof. Eliot, Dr. E. G. Hirsh and Mrs. Irene Wolff are members of the Audubon society. Mrs. Sarah Hubbard has for several years given lectures on birds to large classes of ladies, and during the summer has been invited to many of the beautiful suburban towns near Chicago to give lectures; but do what we may, or, rather, what we can, for the older people, it is after all with the children that we must work to secure a just appreciation of the value of the animals and birds of the world.

As a sign of the times many beautiful books are being written for children on this subject, and probably no two men have done as much for our dumb and singing friends as have Harris, with "Uncle Remus," and Kipling with the "Jungle Book." Massachusetts has a committee on the protection of birds, the committee having recently been added to the list of committees of the State federation, and the chairman of that committee in a recent article tells of what has been accomplished in connection with the work, the chief of which was the passing of a bill by the Massachusetts legislature making it punishable by fine to buy, sell or wear the dead bodies of the wild birds of Massachusetts or any portion thereof. The game laws have been steadily disregarded until quite lately by Americans, but recently the conscience of the people has been aroused and these laws are being enforced. We have therefore, reason to hope that the legislation for the preservation of bird life will have the same happy result.

Draws the Biggest Salary.

The best paid woman in the employ of the United States Government is Miss Mary Kirk, translator of Portuguese in the bureau of American republics at Washington. Her salary is $1,800 a year. The maximum salary paid by the Government to women clerks is $1,800 per annum. But very few ever receive it. The next is $1,600, and the majority receive only $1,400 and $1,000. In these positions there are many interesting personalities. Representatives of famous families can be found in every department, and some hold positions of trust and responsibility.

Besides being the best paid, Miss Kirk is among the youngest of the women who draw salaries from the Government. Miss Kirk was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, Isaac Kirk, was a prominent member of the Friends' society. She is a graduate of Swarthmore college, where she came prominently before the public in a leading part in the play "Antigone," in the original Greek. Her proficiency in languages brought her the teachership in a leading girls' college of Rio Janeiro, where she became familiar with the Portuguese language—a rare attainment for an American. She has been attached to the Brazilian legation in Washington as translator to Mr. De Mendonca.

Relations of Colors to Each Other.

The best grounds for gold are saxon blue, vermilion and lake.

Whites will set off with any color whatever.

Reds set off best with whites, blacks or yellows.

Blues set off best with whites or yellows.

Greens set off best with blacks and whites.

Gold sets off best with blacks or browns.

In lettering or edging with gold a white ground has a delicate appearance for a time, but soon it becomes dingy.

Every one must have observed that colors, when brought together, mutually set each other off to advantage, while others have altogether a different effect. This must be carefully attended to by every painter who would study beauty or elegance in the appearance of his work.

A City's Clerk.

At Frankton, Ind., the office of city clerk is held by a woman, who is discharging her duties in a methodical and thoroughly satisfactory way. She is Mrs. Flora Hays, a young woman of 24, whose husband held the place for some time before his death. Mrs. Hays assisted him in his office work, and therefore had a general knowledge of the work required. Upon being left a widow Mrs. Hays petitioned to be allowed to fill her late husband's place, and so many men stood as her friends in seconding the request that the appointment was made. It is said that the affairs of the office not only go on smoothly, but the men who come in on business take off their hats.

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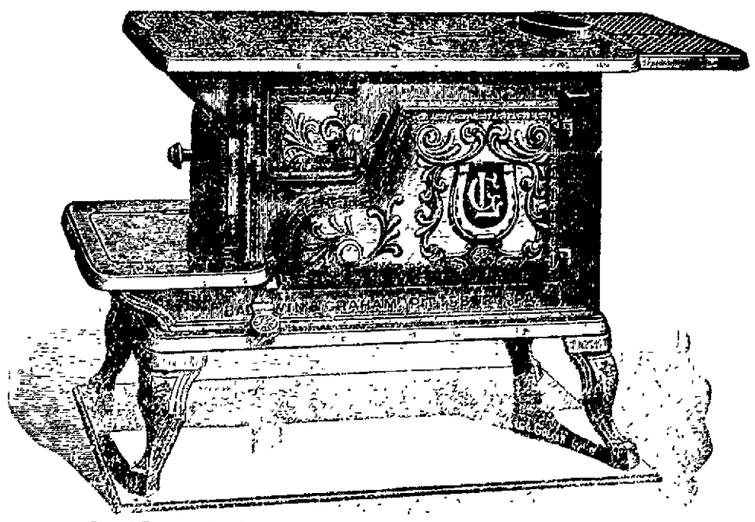
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

Inventory Sale Positively Closes February 28th.

Prices now being made can not be quoted again this season. Diningroom Furniture is especially attractive at prices now asked. A cut in Parlor Furniture and Couches of nearly 25 per cent. 100 piece Porcelain Dinner Sets now $8.98, regular price $12.00. Steel Ranges at factory cost. One No. 8—6 hole Steel Range only $22.50, regular price $32.00.

Fair Warning--Last Call!



Good Luck No. 8, only $12.50. Good Luck No. 9, only $14.50.

The Good Luck, The Florence The Magnolia

Cooking Stoves are second to none in the market We guarantee every stove.

SPRING CARPETS

Are now here. For 15 days only we will Sew, Lay and Line Carpets without extra charge.

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Investigate.—You will find it pays to trade at

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

There is little doubt that the present week will bring about something definite with regard to the crisis between Spain and the United States. The administration is only waiting for facts before deciding upon such action as may be necessary to uphold the rights and protect the interests of the nation.

There was more truth than poetry in the remark made by John P. Jones, on Monday, when he said, "I go to meet an outraged constituency." Every one will acknowledge that Mr. Jones has unusual talents as well as singular defects, and if he has at last come to a realizing sense of his past delinquencies, there is some hope for reformation in the future.

The organized military strength of the United States given in the regular yearly report of the Secretary of War is 114,362, and the number of men, unorganized but available for service is estimated at 10,361,339, making a grand total of 10,415,70. These figures show that there are over ten million Americans ready to fight for the flag—if fighting there is to be done.

The United States, insisting upon its prior right to examine the Maine and in declining Spain's proposal for a joint investigation, had a strong precedent behind its action. While the ports and roadsteads of Cuba are Spain's, the wrecked ship is still ours, and Captain Sigsbee had an exclusive right to go aboard his ship and take charge of all its property.

General Weyler has views as to the cause of the Maine's disaster, and says that the loss of the ship was due to the indolence of her crew. It has already been remarked that one of the developments following the catastrophe, has been the vast number of positive statements made by those who know nothing whatever of the facts, because up to this time it is impossible for anyone to know them.

The laxity and inequalities of our present tax laws were strongly pointed out by ex-President Harrison in his address on "The Obligations of Wealth," at Chicago, on Tuesday. The rank injustice of laws which permit men of wealth to escape the payment of proportionate contributions toward the expenses of the state is apparent to all, while simulated changes of residence from one state to another with a view to finding more favorable tax conditions, is an offense against good citizenship which in any other country would be recognized and punished by social ostracism.

THE WORKHOUSE.

A correspondent of the Canton Repository whose curiosity was aroused by various conflicting newspaper reports regarding the present management of the Stark county workhouse, decided to look into the matter himself, and examined the books of the auditor with the following result:

The daily interest on the workhouse bonds from January 1, 1894, the time the present superintendent took charge of the institution, to September 1, 1897, was $6.87. The average daily earnings of the workhouse for the same period was $6.89—the average daily earnings exceeding the daily interest by two cents. Now in addition to this an annual tax of $23,000 is collected from the people of Stark county to pay the expenses incurred in the operation of our workhouse. From this the people can see how profitable our workhouse is under its present management.

WEYLER ANSWERED.

The remark of General Weyler that the Maine's disaster was due to the indolence of her officers, has been properly answered by the Washington Post. "This sentiment was to have been expected from such a source," says the Post. "This imbecile, to whose stupidity and conceit and criminal mismanagement are due three years of barbarous and devastating warfare; who, with 100,000 well armed and well equipped soldiers, could not suppress the insurrection of 30,000 half-savage, half-naked, and inadequately furnished Cubans; who so squandered the resources of Spain that he was never at any time able to conduct a military operation of ten days' duration; who suffered his men to be cooped up in unwholesome forts there to die of fevers and starvation because he could not or would not employ them against the ememy, whose indolence or incapacity or worse is responsible for the death of more than a hundred times as many human beings as perished in the Masie—this is the creature who criticises the officers of the Maine."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The spirit of patriotism in the United States is as strong as it ever was, but it does us good to have our ardor occasionally stirred, and the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington calls up tributes to his memory which cannot fail to be beneficial as the teachings of a conscientious citizenship.

Ex-President Harrison said in a speech today: "The inimitable qualities of Washington's life and character, those that did not exhaust themselves on a locality or a period: that are instructive not only to military commanders and chief magistrates, but to the unofficial citizen; the lessons that he taught, not for the march and battle, but for quiet days when no drum beat calls to duty—these are the qualities and lessons that should engage our thoughts today."

No country can have too much patriotism, and it is by recalling the deeds of the heroes of the past that the spirit is cultivated and increased.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Since the possibility of war between Spain and the United States has become a matter of discussion, there has been much speculation as to the relative strength of the two navies. The fact is that in point of numbers and excellence the Spanish navy is much inferior to that of the United States.

The New York is our crack cruiser. She is an armored cruiser, as is also the Brooklyn. All the other cruisers are protected though not armored. There are sixteen in all, and they are scattered throughout the various stations. In this class are the Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbia, Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, Minneapolis, Newark, Olympia, Philadelphia, Raleigh and San Francisco.

There are fifteen gunboats in the service. All are now at sea. The best known are the Castine and Machias. In case of war they would be employed for bombarding cities and for harbor defenses and to convoy ships of the merchant marine. Of the special class there are four, the Bancroft, Dolphin, Vesuvius and Torpedo Cruiser. The Vesuvius bears the distinction of being the only dynamite cruiser in the world. Her three pneumatic guns are the only perfected implements of their kind, and a shell from any one of her guns, properly placed, would blow the largest ship afloat to atoms. The guns are effective at a distance of a mile and a half.

Then there are six torpedo boats, the Ericsson and Cushing being the most important. The latter is now at Havana, and the Ericsson at Newport. The five battleships in commission are the Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, Indiana and Texas. Five others are now building. They are the Kearsage, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin. These ships could be ready for service within sixty days, and with their completion the United States would certainly possess a creditable navy.

WHAT OHIO WOULD DO.

Ten Thousand Men Ready in Twenty-four Hours.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—Governor Bushnell and Adjutant General Axline are receiving scores of letters daily from all sections of the state, offering the services of the writers in case of war between this country and Spain. Some offer their personal services only, while others express their readiness to raise troops. While these offers are considered premature, they indicate the feeling prevalent throughout the state. The governor has made no offer of Ohio troops to the President, as the National Guard is subject to call and would be ready to march a few hours after the receipt of a call from Washington. In case of war with Spain the state militia would be mobilized at Cincinnati within twelve hours, ready for transportation to Norfolk, Savannah or Key West, which could be done in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours more.

General Axline says: "If the call should come in the morning, within twelve hours we could have 5,000 fully equipped men at Cincinnati. Within twenty-four hours, I am sure, we could fill up the companies to the 100 limit, and mobilize 10,000. This could be done with exguardsmen, who would be quick to volunteer These recruits, though, would have to be equipped. This equipment could be sent by the government to meet them at Norfolk or Key West. Plans for the expansion of the guard in an emergency are on file at headquarters. For instance, should a call come which made Ohio's quota 30,000, this quota could be apportioned among the different counties in an hour."

THE MASSILLON JUBILEE CLUB.

Forty Couples Dance at Music Hall Last Night.

The dance given in Music hall by the Massillon Jubilee Club, Tuesday evening, was an enjoyable affair. There were at least forty couples in attendance, including many from out of town. James Goins officiated as prompter, music was furnished by Schworm's orchestra, and luncheon was served in the hall by members of the club. Fred Scott, Massey Mead and Joseph Wisdom served on the committee of arrangements, R. A. Emery and Charles Evans were the floor managers, and James Hall and Edward Powell constituted the introductory committee.

Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dyson, of Akron, the guests of Miss Gertrude Goins, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Jackson, of Akron, James Johnson, of Wooster, Mrs. Lawson, the Misses Lawson and Mr. Lawson, of Uhrichsville, Mr. Banks, of New Philadelphia, Walter Emery and Mr. McPherson, of Alliance, Miss Kelley, of Ravenna, Mrs. Grason and daughter, of Uhrichsville and Mrs. John Henson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Grason, Charles Hall and Miss [illegible], of Canton.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

WEALTH'S OBLIGATIONS

President Harrison's Speech at Chicago Today.

WASHINGTON'S MEMORY HONORED.

The Necessity for Reform in Tax Laws is Strongly Pointed Out—Spanish Admiralty Court Taking Depositions of Officers of Spanish Vessels.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Ex-President Harrison spoke on "The Obligations of Wealth" at the Union League Club's celebration of Washington's birthday at the Auditorium. Among the guests were Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. John R. Brooks, Gen J. R. Oglesby and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia.

Ex-President Harrison said in part as follows:

"Monuments and birthday anniversaries should be commemorative, not creative—commemorative of deeds that evoke wide gratitude and of virtues that are still imitable. Scientists have reproduced some of the gigantic animals and reptiles of the world's early history. We look at them with fear and wonder, and congratulate ourselves that they are extinct types. We have no needs that they could supply. They could not live in our environments, nor we in theirs. So there have been among men monsters of power and violence. We cannot forget them, but we are glad they lived in another epoch. The almanac maker notes their birthdays, but there are no assemblages of people. If monuments have been builded to them, they are liable to be overturned when the dynasty changes or the commune supplants the state.

"In choosing for my theme 'The Obligation of Wealth,' I am not wresting this anniversary from its legitimate use. We do not need to forget—indeed, we can not forget Washington, when we reflect upon our obligations to the state. His life teaches no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligation to serve the state; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more.

"We live in a time of great agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. Men, no longer satisfied with what appears above ground, are uncovering roots. There is a feeling that some men are handicapped, that the old and much-vaunted equality of opportunity and of right, has been submerged. More bitter and threatening things are being said and written about accumulated property and corporate power, than ever before. It seems to many, that more and more, small men small stores and factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift or wreckage; that the pursuit for cheapness has reached a stage where enormous combinations of capital, doing an enormous business, are sure of returns.

"The special purpose of my address today, is to press home this thought upon the prosperous, well-to-do people of our community, and especially of our great cities, that one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the state and local governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe, to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns.

"Before the adoption of the constitution, when each state made its own tariff laws, the power to levy imposts was practically nullified by the competitions between the states. They underbid each other in the competition between their ports. The solution was found in confiding the tax upon imports wholly to the national government. In a measure the same embarrassment is now being felt in the framing and administration of the tax laws of the several states. Real or simulated changes of residence are made from one state to another, with the view of finding the most favorable tax condition, or the most pliable assessors.

"We should discard these old notions, and, wiping the slate off, proclaim a tax renaissance. Every agency that deals with public and social questions should lend its help. The grand jury should be charged to investigate and to indict the delinquents. Returns and assessments must be honest. If there are inequalities in the law they must be remedied by legislation, and not by the usurpation of the individual.

"I think we must assume that there are very few, if any, of our states prepared to consent to the abolition of our personal property tax.

"It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms: that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportoniate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

It Gives Warning

That there's trouble ahead—if you're getting thin. It shows that your blood is impoverished and your organs deranged, so that whatever you eat fails to properly nourish you. Just as long as you remain in this condition, consumption, pneumonia and other dangerous diseases are likely to fasten upon you. You should build yourself up with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Purify and enrich the blood, rouse every organ into natural action, and build up healthy, wholesome flesh.

CASE WAS DISMISSED.

Defendants Pay the Costs and Return the Buggy.

The case of the state against Ernest Wodtly and Herman Schneider, charged with the theft of Frank Hardgrove's buggy, was dismissed by Justice Sibila, Saturday evening. The defendants paid the costs and the vehicle was returned to Mr. Hardgrove. The trouble grew out of a misunderstanding, and there appeared to be nothing criminal in the actions of any of the men.

DUMB AS AN OYSTER.

The Hon. John P. Jones is Silent on Congressional Matters.

HIS FIRST VISIT TO CANTON.

Mr. Jones Remarks That He is About to Meet an Outraged Constituency as He Boards an Inter-urban Car, and That He Wants to Have it Over With.

"I go to meet an outraged constituency," remarked the Hon. John P. Jones, Monday, as he boarded a Canton bound car. It was to be his first visit to the county seat since the senatorial election, and he did not know exactly what was before him. He had passed through Canton several times, and Saturday, particularly, he had noticed a few friendly faces in the crowd as he went from one station to another. But Mr. Jones was not familiar with the general feeling toward him among Republicans, and as he had to meet the county-seat partymen some time, he decided that little was to be gained by deferring matters. How he got along in Canton is another story, but at all events he was able to return to Columbus today.

Mr. Jones says there is no doubt that the two bills most interesting to Massillonians will be passed. One of the bills is to give authority to the county commissioners to construct a foot bridge across the river and canal at Columbian Heights. The other is to give the city of Massillon power to issue bonds to create a fund for the maintenance of the new public library.

"When you talk about this report that I am to be a congressional candidate," said Mr. Jones, "you never touch me. I am as dumb as an oyster on that subject. Instead I would rather say over again that it was I who changed the figures in the dairy appropriation bill, and that I never denied having done it. The finance committee will likely arrive in Massillon next Saturday to inspect the new state hospital, and we won't come with a blare of trumpets, a special train or even a private car. The chairman of this committee is John Jones, a miner from North Lawrence, who has ridden in ordinary coaches all his life, and who intends to vote for the two-cent fare bill and does not care for any of this railway honeying.

"The Massillon state hospital's appropriation is assured, no use in discussing that. All that is asked for will be granted. My screen bill passed the House with a whirl the other day, too, and I think the Senate will be all right. There was not a dissenting voice, and I am told that it is the only case on record. Usually some person or other can give a reason, fancied or otherwise, why the bill should not become a law, but this time everbody held his peace, and the matter was disposed of in a very short time."

Since Mr. Jones tied up the river bill in such a manner, the other day, that parliamentarians have not yet found a way to again bring it before the House, people are asking where and when John P. Jones gained his experience in parliamentary usage. "In the mining camps and the country literary society," Mr. Jones told one man. "What little I learned when I presided over deliberative assemblages of miners of this and other districts I find serves me in good stead now, and I also find that the way we miners used to do things was pretty much as they are done now."

THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

Educational Matters Discussed in Massillon on Monday.

With a single exception, Mr. George C. Leeper was the author of every motion made at the Monday meeting of the Perry township board of education, held in the township office at the corner of Charles and Erie streets. The exception was Mr. Bonvalot's motion to reconsider a motion by Mr. Leeper to take from the table the resolution to purchase ten Stark county atlases, and again deferred the matter for two months.

The members present at the meeting were Miss Cunningham, who acted as president in the absence of Mr. Schwier, L. Bonvalot, R. Leifer, G. C. Leeper and J. Devies. It was decided to transfer $1,000 from the contingent fund to the tuition fund. All members of the board were given authority to engage teachers for the spring term, for their respective districts. Mr. Bonvalot, of district No. 3, was instructed to have a furnace repaired, the cost not to exceed $100.

The communication from the Bethlehem board of education concerning the Boxwell law, by motion and with considerable ceremony, was relegated to the waste basket. The president appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Kerstetter, Smith, and Clerk Busby to investigate the cost of tuition to the Massillon union school district and the Navarre special school district for pupils in district No. 8, and to report at the next meeting. Districts No. 2 and 10 were given permission to hold entertainments in the school rooms. The following bills were paid:

A. F. Portmann	$1 95
Z. T. Baltsly	8 42
C. J. Fortna	2 00
Hemperly & Jacobs	65
E. W. Busby	90 14

AT TAYLOR COLLEGE.

Wife of President Wright Thankful to PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

At Taylor college, Upland, Ind., one of the buildings, "The Maria Wright Hall," bears the name of its donor on the cornerstone. Maria Wright is the wife of Rev. John R. Wright, the president of the college, as well as president of the National Association of Local Preachers, a familiar name, especially to Methodists, all over the country.

If anyone has known the luxury of doing good, the beloved wife and co-worker of the president of Taylor college has enjoyed her share. In the same helpful spirit with which she has helped many a poor struggling student by something more substantial than good advice, Mrs. Wright writes to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound hoping someone may be benefited by Paine's celery compound, as her letter shows that she has been:

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1897.
1337 10th St., N. W.

Wells, Richardson Co:

Dear Sirs—I find your Paine's celery compound of much benefit as a tonic. Since taking it I feel stronger. I take pleasure in recommending it. Respectfully. Mrs. H. Maria Wright.

Every person who has ever taken Paine's celery compound has observed how soon it regulates the bowels and clears the whites of the eyes of that yellow jaundiced look. Another witness of its invigorating capacity that may escape the notice of persons not accustomed to ordinarily employing this test is its effect on the pulse. Observe the firm regular, full pulse that was before uncertain, fluttering and feeble.

The great susceptibility of woman to worry is heightened by the fact that she leads a more confined, monotonous life, narrowed down to the four walls of home the greater part of the day. Paine's celery compound is just what such nervous, depressed persons need to restore their nerves to energy and to lift them out of their constipated, dyspeptic habit of body.

Paine's celery compound counteracts the exhausting strain of work by its strong inducement to the delicate tissues to take more food. It plainly induces the nerves and brain to feed themselves more liberally, and has thus saved countless men and women from chronic neuralgia, rheumatism, sleeplessness and failing mental power.

No remedy has been discovered so rich in flesh-forming and energy-producing constituents as Paine's celery compound.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE KOONS.

He Expresses his Gratitude to the Citizens of Massillon.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14, 1898.

To all those kind people of Massillon who have so freely came to my aid in this my great hour of need: I have learned through Mr. Jacob Wise, that you have very kindly given $127 05 towards my case now before the supreme court of Philadelphia, and for which I send to you my heartfelt thanks. Indeed I cannot express to you my feelings, for so great a favor, for one in my position can only know how great it is. Yet I wish you to know that when I am free and can I will try to return the kindness.

Another trial and I can prove beyond a doubt that I am entirely innocent of the crime, and hope to have this blot forever removed. Again thanking you, with best wishes and kindest regards for your health, prosperity and happiness, and may God's blessings rest upon each and everyone of you is the prayer of your bumble servant. GEORGE KOONS.

Box 226, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Jacob Wise has received the following letter from the lawyer in charge of George Koons's case:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter containing check for $77.05, making total of $127.05 received, and in reply will say that I am much obliged to you for the efforts you have made in raising money for George Koons. Of course there is no certainty as to what the supreme court will do, yet I have great hopes of them reversing the case. If they do so, neither Koons nor Farrell could be convicted again. Just as soon as I receive word as to what the decision of the supreme court is, I will notify you. Yours truly,

R. A. HENDERSON.

The Ruined California Grape Crop.

The partial loss to the grape crop this year caused by the heavy rains, is estimated to exceed $1,000,000. Farmers and vineyards all over the northern part of the State have suffered, and shipments of fruit to the East are proportionally small. At least one quarter of the crop is lost. While this is true, it is equally a fact that lost and failing strength may be restored to the weak and nervous by the persistent, systematic use of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews the tone and harmonious activity of the stomach, liver and the bowels, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and kidney complaint, and prevents malarial disorders. Convalescence, after exhausting diseases have run their course, is often tiresome and tedious. Recovery is greatly accelerated by the use of the Bitters, which improves the appetite and imparts renewed vigor to debilitated physique. A wineglassful before each meal creates a hearty zest for food.

MR. PONTIUS AGAIN.

Another Charge Against the Workhouse Superintendent.

Superintendent Pontius of the Stark county workhouse is being again raked over the coals by prominent Republicans of the county, for alleged disregard for certain laws applying to the management of the institution. The statute provides that the superintendent shall make quarterly reports to the county commissioners of all receipts, expenditures, etc., and this, it is claimed, Mr. Pontius has neglected to do. Furthermore, it is alleged that Superintendent Pontius caused copies of a report for January, showing the receipts of the institution in excess of the expenditures in the sum of $19, to be circulated among the members of the legislature as a measure in opposition to the proposed bill to abolish the board of workhouse directors. A copy of this statement was exhibited to one of the commissioners, who claims that it included as cash receipts for the month money paid for keeping prisoners from other counties for a period of three months, or the quarter ending January 1. An investigation is now under way.

Zoar May Not Disband.

A staff correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, writing from Zoar, states that three women have blocked efforts to disband the society. These women are all widows, and give no reason for their stand other than that they were born under the jurisdiction of the society and mean to die under it. Their names are Elizabeth Gimme, Elizabeth Fritz and Christina Geesley. They are mothers of large families, and in spite of protests from their offspring persist in holding out against a division. Louis Zimmerman, treasurer of the society, said that the feeling for a division was almost unanimous, "but," he continued, "it may take six months or six years before it can be done. The division will prove a stupendous undertaking, and I fail to see how it can be done to the satisfaction of all. Whenever it is done, though, it will be done amicably, as that is provided for in our constitution."

PUBLIC SALES.

J. J. Urshel will sell on Wednesday, March 2nd, on what is known as the John Bordner farm, six miles south of Canton, all his horses, cattle, hogs, chickens and farm implements. Sale to commence at 9 a. m.

Mrs. Adelia Wildeson will sell at public auction on what is known as the Brinker farm, six miles southwest of Massillon, and three miles northwest of West Lebanon, on Wednesday, March 2nd, horses, cattle, hogs, chickens and a lot of farm implements. Sale to commence at 12 m.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Frank Crocker left Tuesday for New York.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Charlton, a daughter.

Mrs. Valentine Steitz has returned from Coshocton.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Pahlau.

Mrs. C. J. Brown has returned from a trip to Bermuda.

Miss Mabel Nunamaker is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mrs. John Broomfield, of Akron, is the guest of Mrs. Robert M. Reay.

Robert Holland, of Lorain, spent Saturday and Sunday with Massillon friends.

Mrs. D B. Warner, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, is visiting Mrs. A. C. Wales.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of Geo. W. Henrich. Call 64.

L. L. Volkmor now has a Farmers' telephone in his East Main street photograph gallery.

Mrs. M. J. Evans is very ill, at her residence on the corner of Jarvis avenue and Walnut street.

Farmers' telephones have been placed in the residence of L. L. Volkmor, No. 126, J. V. R. Skinner, 189 and A. T. Skinner, 173.

Mrs. Ann Williams, of Cleveland, who has been the guest of Mrs. A. J. Morgan, in West Main street, for some time, returned to Cleveland today.

P. A. Mandabaugh, a former Massillonian, has been made president and general manager of the Mandabaugh Drug Company at Columbus.

Augustus Gill, who sustained injuries in a fall from a scaffold in the store of C. M. Whitman recently, is much better today, though still suffering considerably.

M. D. Ratchford, president of the U. M. W. of A., left today for Columbus, to begin preparations for the removal of the organization's headquarters to Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagner celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary, Tuesday evening, a large number of friends being present, all passing a very pleasant evening.

Charles Everett, who escaped from the Stark county workhouse some months ago, has been recaptured in Cleveland. Guard McCort went after the prisoner on Monday.

The tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Turenne Getz arrived yesterday, and in the evening a party of friends were entertained in honor of the occasion.

Local Socialists held an interesting meeting in the hall over Neininger's saloon, in West Main street, the other evening, the subject for discussion being, "Our Party's Platform."

Miss Ada Coleman, Mrs. Alice E. Coleman and Charles H. Gise spent Tuesday in Leesville, the guest of Mrs. Ann Lawthers, who was celebrating her eighty-sixth birthday anniversary.

C. A. Johnson has resigned as clerk for Station Agent Hansen, of the W. & L. E. and will move to Norwalk where he will conduct a restaurant. Joseph Hansen will succeed Mr. Johnson.

Jacob R Geis, the South Erie street saloonkeeper, will be a Democratic candidate for councilman in the fourth ward. It is understood that L. A. Paul, the present councilman, will not again be a candidate.

Mrs. Loretta Munger, a prominent young woman of Fremont, in a temporary fit of insanity, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday morning, by jumping into a cistern. She was rescued by her brother.

Mrs. M. E. Warwick, who came home from Columbus upon being notified that her residence in this city had been burglarized in her absence, has returned to Columbus to complete preparations for her Southern trip.

General J. B. Gordon, the distinguished ex-Confederate who lectured in Massillon some time ago, is seriously ill at Port Huron, Mich., and was obliged to cancel an engagement to lecture at Toledo on Tuesday night.

Married by the Rev. G. B Smith, Feb. 20th, at the Methodist parsonage, William Laughlin and Jennie Wise, both of Massillon. Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd, Andrew McMichael and Belle Miller, also of this city.

Tom Yost left last Fri ay afternoon for Muncie, Ind., to superintend the clearing and fencing of some land for his father. Mr. Yost will also visit his grandfather, the Hon. Thos. W. Chapman, formerly of Navarre, but now of that city.

John Schwartz, who was badly burned by an an explosion of gas in the Howells mine at East Greenville, several days ago, is some better, and it is thought, will recover, but his condition will not yet permit of his removal to his home in West Brookfield.

In honor of Harvey Stoner's twenty-seventh birthday anniversary, the members of his Sunday school class and a great many others assembled at the Stoner residence, in West Tremont street, Tuesday evening, and in fitting manner celebrated the occasion.

In order to secure a complete and permanent recovery of health, a period of absolute rest has been ordered for the Rev. C. M. Roberts by his physician, and accordingly there will be no services in St. Timothy's church on Ash Wednesday or on Sundays until further notice.

A thirteen-year-old boy named Brian Bradshaw, of Alliance, is missing from his home and is supposed to have run away. His parents offer a reward for information leading to his apprehension. He was dressed in a brown suit with knee breeches and wore a blue overcoat and black plush cap.

Mrs. Jacob Schlagel was surprised at her West Tremont street home, Tuesday evening, by friends who called to remind her that it was her birthday anniversary. The diversions of the evening were many, progressive euchre being one of the most enjoyable.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thuburn, formerly of St. Louis, will hereafter make their home in Massillon. Mr. Thuburn being in the employ of Russell & Company as erecting engineer. Mrs. Thuburn arrived last evening, and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs Thomas Finnegan.

Miss Nellie Snyder entertained very pleasantly a party of friends who called unexpectedly, Tuesday evening, the occasion being Miss Snyder's birthday anniversary. The early part of the evening was spent with progressive pedro, and after lunch came parlor games and music.

Walter Snyder returned yesterday afternoon from the Bonfield farm with the horse which was stolen from his father's barn Sunday morning. It was at first reported that Perry H. Young's buggy was with the horse, but this was not the case. The vehicle has not yet been located.

The local branch of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has elected officers a follows: William Gardner, president; Thomas Hunable, vice president; J. T. Jenkins, recording secretary; George Davis, financial secretary, R. J. Morris, treasurer: R. T. Morris, guide, and John Richards, guard.

The Klondike fever is responsible for three changes which will occur in the Toledo office of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad on the first of March. Ticket Agent F. W. Fisher and Bill Clerks John Clouse and Charles Davenbaugh have tendered their resignations in order to leave for the gold regions this spring.

Miss Josephine Sibila gave a progressive pedro party, Tuesday evening, her guests numbering exactly twenty, sixteen games being played. Joseph Oppenheimer's score brought him the men's first prize, a sterling silver plated toothbrush, and Miss Loew won the ladies', a silver nail file. The consolation prizes were awarded Miss Mame Huber and C. C. Miller.

There is every indication of a cut being made in rates to the Klondike within the next thirty days, it being reported that within that time a rate of $5 from Chicago to Seattle will be secured. A rate of $31 from Pittsburg to Alaska has been quoted as second class. This condition results from the fact that the Canadian Pacific has declared open war on rates to the Klondike.—Alliance Leader.

Miss Marie Earl and Martin Gannon were married last Thursday evening at St. Joseph's parsonage by the Rev. T. F. Mahon. Miss Mary Gannon, a sister of the groom acted as bridesmaid, the best man being Mr. James Flynn of Alliance After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gannon left for Pittsburg, where they will remain for about a week. On their return they will reside in West Tremont street

James Mienhart broke through the ice on the canal, above the Cherry street bridge, Tuesday evening Eddie Wernet, in attempting a rescue, fell in himself. He caught the edge of the firm ice as he was sinking, however, and thrust one leg to the Meinhart boy, who was floundering in the water, being unable to swim. In this manner the latter was enabled to reach the shore, and he then rescued his companion.

Thomas Marr, who sustained injuries at the state hospital grounds, Saturday afternoon, by falling over an embankment, was able to come down town Monday, and will return to work in a few days. Mr. Marr was attempting to loosen some frozen earth when the ground on which he stood gave way. He fell twenty feet, striking a pick which was lying on the ground, producing insensibility. His jaw was badly bruised and several teeth were loosened, but otherwise he was not seriously injured.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mausz royally entertained the East Side Euchre Club at their North street residence Tuesday evening. The usual twenty games being played. The first prizes were awarded Wallace Snyder and Mrs. Fred Von Kanel, while Frank Schworm was content with the consolation prize. The guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Will Wagner, Mr. and Mrs Frank Schworm, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Taggeat and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Von Kanel.

Thomas Holly, a puddler at the rolling mill, who was called to Findlay, yesterday, by a brief telegram which simply stated that his brother, Policeman Holly, had been shot and killed while on duty, Sunday night, is now in full possession of the facts. Officer Holly and other members of the Findlay police force were attempting to arrest three burglars. One, Frank Carmon, a notorious character, escaped, and fired as he ran, the bullet striking Policeman Holly, who died within thirty minutes. Officer Holly was one of the bravest and most popular men on the Findlay police force

Purchased Coal Land.

William Vanderbosh, of Chicago, who has become wealthy through the manufacture of pretzels, on Monday purchased the interest of William Crone, of this city, in 190 acres of coal land, lying just north of Canton. The consideration was $1,500. Mr. Crone, with Michael Barnhart, held a lease on this land. Mr. Barnhart is an uncle of Mr. Vanderbosh, and they will develop the field together. Mr. Vanderbosh is desirous of selling his pretzel factory, and if he succeeds it is his intention to move to Massillon.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings at the County Seat.

THE MASSILLON POSTOFFICE CASE.

Developments Expected in a Few Days—Rudolph Sprankle's Will Probated and Other Affairs of the Minor Court—Doxsee Case Again Postponed.

CANTON, Feb. 23.—The case of Biggar's executor vs. Doxsee and others, of Massillon, has again been delayed by matters in circuit court demanding the attention of the attorneys involved. The case will come up again on next Monday. The Central Savings bank vs. Miller case will be concluded today, and on Thursday the Shellenberger-Zaiser trial will begin.

Postoffice Inspector Owen stated today that positive evidence had not yet been secured against "Chub" Piero and "Dutch Frank," who are suspected of being implicated in the Massillon postoffice robbery. The men have been lodged in the county jail, however, to await further developments. Inspector Owen is giving special attention to the case and expects important developments within a few days.

Lillian Van Nostran has begun suit against the B. Dreher's Sons Company, to recover $235 69 In the petition the plaintiff says that she purchased a piano from the defendant company for which she was to have paid $370, in installments. It is alleged that she paid at various times sums aggregating $235.69, although the payments were irregular and not according to contract, and one day during her absence the defendants took possession of the instrument. The petition was filed by Dan. W. Shetler.

The will of Rudolph Sprankle, of Navarre, has been filed for probate. The farm in Bethlehem township Mr. Sprankle bequeaths to his son James, during the latter's lifetime, but at his death it is to become the property of the grandson, James Sprankle, jr., to whom considerable personal property is also left—his horse, buggy, etc., but money and securities are not mentioned.

Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Adam Boerngen, of Massillon.

Private sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Thomas Hagan, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lawrence Leininger and Hannah Radcliff, of Crystal Spring; Leroy Jackman and Louisa M. Fete, of Canton; Wm. H. Schneider and Emma N. Haag, of New Berlin.

MAY RESULT FATALLY.

Landlord J. A. Simonds, of the Barnett, Injured on Sunday.

CANTON, Feb. 21.—John A. Simonds, proprietor of the Barnett hotel, was seriously injured Sunday, while assisting to move a piano, strangulated hernia resulting The attending physicians state that it will be necessary to perform an operation, and recovery is doubtful.

Frank Hayatt was found lying in the gutter in North street, Saturday night, bleeding and all but dead from strangulation from lying face downward in the mud. At police headquarters physicians worked two hours before pronouncing Mr. Hayatt out of danger. The injured man did not rally as rapidly as expected, however, and was unconscious all day Sunday It is thought he was knocked down and robbed, for when he left home he had considerable money and when found was penniless.

Elizabeth Johnson has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Elmer Johnson, of Pike township, and has been authorized to settle the claim against the Ridgway-Burton Company for wrongful death.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Howell Bevan and Stella Bushman, of East Greenville, and William Laughlin and Jennie Wise, of Massillon.

EAST GREENVILLE NEWS.

All Sorts of Social and Personal Items—Miners Leaving Town.

EAST GREENVILLE, Feb. 21.—A party of miners will leave here next week for Colfax, Mich., seven miles west of Bay City. The party consists of the following: William H. Anderson, Thomas Reese, Wilbert Close, Ever Lewis, John Sutten, Thomas Owen, David Davis, John Corvin, Steve Corvin, Daniel Corvin, David Jones, Charles Swisser, John Meyers, Peter Bair and Luke Harney

Benjamin Watter, of Cleveland, is visiting at the residence of his father, who has been sick for some time with rheumatism.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Henry Royer, a son.

Mrs. George Jones received the largest number of valentines on St. Valentine's day of any lady in East Greenville, the number being fifteen.

Mrs. Jane Lewis has returned from visiting her mother, Mrs. Margaret Morris, in West Austintown, Mahoning county.

With the exception of the Howells mine, the mines in this vicinity are working very slowly at present.

The inclement weather of last Tuesday evening prevented East Greenville chorus No. 2 from meeting at the residence of John Biven, as had been arranged. Joey Jenkins was the only member who kept the appointment.

One of the society events of the season was the dance on Thursday night at Thomas Mossop's hall. The prize for dancing was won by William Austin and Miss Eva Stott, who received $1 each. The others who took part in the contest were: Benjamin Walter, Miss Lizzie Edwards; Thomas Lewis, Miss Edith Walker; John Grojen, Mrs. Peter Wright; James McLinnis, Miss Ella Masters; John Miller and Miss Ida Miller. The judges were Mr. Ackes, John Kervin and John Wolf.

A masquerade ball will be given in Mossop's hall on Thursday, March 3d.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards, of Akron, is visiting her porents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Edwards.

The Pocock Company has a new whistle which has been placed beside the old one, and on a clear day when they are both blowing they can make more noise than any whistles in the Massillon district. The signal for work consists of three double blasts and one single, followed by one double blast.

Miss Maggie Austin, of Massillon, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Austin of this place.

A hot discussion took place in Howell & Co.'s store last Wednesday afternoon, the participants being Harry Hershey and Steven Corvin. The question which arose for debate was: Resolved, That associated ownership would be of benefit to the government, and would be conducive to a better form of government. Mr. Hershey took the affirmative, Mr. Corvin the negative. The debate was interesting and instructive to the listeners, but unfortunately the participans were called to supper before the matter was settled.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Items from Mt. Eaton.

MT. EATON, Feb. 22 —A. E. Blanchard, of Canton, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Blanchard, last week.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Marshall were in Coshocton Friday.

Charles Graber and Nora Stair were in Orrville on Wednesday.

We beg leave to correct a mistake in the announcement of Harry Beeler's burial. He was buried in the West Lawn cemetery instead of the West Lebanon cemetery as given in THE INDEPENDENT a week ago.

Eugene Loreaux is a full-fledged citizen of Mt. Eaton again.

We are glad to announce the marriage of John Weisgarber and Miss Maud Stair, both of this place, which took place Tuesday evening at the Reformed parsonage, by the Rev. J. C. Smith. The happy couple left here on Wednesday for Mt. Vernon to visit relatives.

On Wednesday afternoon Solomon Villard and Miss Beam were married by the Rev. J. C. Smith at his residence.

Marshallville News.

MARSHALLVILLE. Feb. 22.—The sugar-making season will soon be here. Some sugar makers have already opened, despite the frosty weather

The joint Washington-Lincoln celebration given by the Marshallville debating society was largely attended The features of the evening were the speeches of J. Leland Keiffer and Ernest Zimmerman. The audience was highly entertained with splendid selections by the King Mandolin Club. They are good musicians and can entertain any audience. The exercises in general were excellent.

Miss Ida Ertel, of Canton, is visiting her parents and numerous friends at this place

A splendid musical entertainment will be given next Friday evening, Feb. 25th, by the Evening Star Quartette, the King Mandolin Club and the Marshallville high school pupils. This quartette was never known to do anything by halves, and this entertainment promises to surpass all former ones given. To every lover of music this will be a rare treat. Everybody invited.

Justus Items.

JUSTUS, Feb. 22 —The trade in Justus is quiet on account of the bad roads, but the price on wheat has advanced to 91 cents.

P. Liffer has returned home from his visit in the West among his friends.

Mrs. Andrew Putman was buried on last Saturday. She was one of the old pioneers. 79 years, 8 months and 15 days, and one of the first members in the U. B. church in this valley. She was converted at the age of twelve years, and was a great worker in the church ever since. She will be missed by all. She was the mother of four children, sixteen grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren. The Rev. John Lamaster and the Rev. Mr. Sprankle officiated at the funeral.

The meeting at the McFarren church is still going on with good results and will continue this week.

HAPPENINGS AT NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Feb. 23.—From private information we learn that Geo. W. Chapman, the veteran school teacher of this district, is making life a success at his new home in Waukomis, Oklahoma territory

James Cooney is much pleased with his position under James Mullins. He has transferred his celebrated school book bill to the Hon. John P. Jones for consideration.

The meetings in our village church have met with so much success that they are being continued. The present series of meetings have been phenomenal in results, and that too, in the absence of a regular pastor.

Several of our boys attended a social dance at East Greenville last Thursday evening, in Mossop's hall, and while there William Aston won the prize for the best waltzing.

The Jones screen bill is taking quite a nap in the state Senate at Columbus. We trust that Senator Silas A. Williams will have an opportunity to demonstrate his fidelity toward the miners in engineering the above bill through the Senate, thereby making it a law.

War with Spain is the all-absorbing conversation in our village. Everybody feels that Spain should receive a spanking, and they are willing to help to do it.

The question to be discussed at the literary on Friday evening is that of woman suffrage, and inasmuch as the general assembly of Ohio is at present confronted with this much vexed question, we would advise the members thereof to attend and receive a few pointers.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Four-year-old Lester Burrell Has a Remarkable Experience.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD HEROINE.

Ida Gannon Attempts to Save a Child's Life When a Brave, Bold Man Stood Back—William McLaughlin to the Rescue—The Child's Condition.

Lester Burrell, aged four years, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Burrell, of 52 West Oak street, and Melville Scheffley, a neighbor's son, at about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon went to the edge of Sippo creek to see if the water had risen. Near where they were is a large stone culvert, through which the creek passes under the Ft. Wayne tracks, at the western extremity of Oak street. The Burrell child went as near the water as possible and then leaned out as far as he could that he might be able to see through the culvert. Something gave beneath his foot, there was a splash, and he disappeared entirely from his companion's view.

Master Scheffley ran as fast as his legs could carry him toward his home. He met Mrs. Burrell on the way. She was in search of her son. "Lester's in the river," the child shouted. Filled with apprehension, Mrs Burrell hurried to the home of her brother, F. A. Burlingame, in South street. Finding the latter absent, William McLaughlin, who resides near by, was notified, and he at once went with her.

The child was found clinging to a slender willow near the W. & L. E. trestle, in the Tuscarawas river. The swift current had carried him through the culvert to the river and borne him rapidly down stream. By the merest chance his hand caught the willow, and for fully ten minutes he held on with a death-grip. He was still conscious when Mr. McLaughlin reached him, but on the way to his home he became insensible and remained in that condition for nearly an hour afterwards. Dr. Culbertson was called, and when the water had been removed from his lungs and the circulation stimulated, the child began to brighten and has been steadily improving ever since Mrs. Burrell says that when her son was first brought into the house, he was numb with cold and black and blue from head to foot.

Before the arrival of Mr. McLaughlin, Ida Gannon, the 14-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannon, attracted by the child's screams, had become aware of his plight, and lost no time in making an attempt to save his life. She waded into the water until it reached her waist. Then she returned to the bank, and called to a man who was passing on the Ft. Wayne railroad. "The water's wet and cold," responded this noble citizen, "and besides I have no time to waste. Get a rope and you can fish him out easily."

Meanwhile little Lester Burrell's hands were becoming colder and colder, and he was on the point of releasing his grip and going down forever when Mr. McLaughlin leaped into the river and to the rescue. The escape of the child was little short of miraculous, and the manner in which he clung to the willow and fought death, never losing consciousness until the danger was over, proves that he is no ordinary child. Citizens of South street say it would have been the death of any other person.

A BIG HAUL.

Burglars at Sherodsville Came Near Making It.

During the latter part of last week a bold attempt was made to rob Connotton Valley bank at Sherodsville, a village thirty-five miles south of Massillon, and located on the W. & L. E. railway. The burglars had all preparations made for blowing the safe, when W. F. Allman and his guest, the Rev. C. F. McGoha, who were sleeping directly over the bank were awakened. They armed themselves with revolvers and descending to the lower floor began to shoot promiscuously and the burglars fled, but not, however, without exchanging a few shots. The safe contained $12,063.63 in cash which in less than five minutes would have been in possession of the robbers. They came to Sherodsville from Bowerstown on a W. & L. E. hand car which was stolen from the tool house.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition. Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Spring Medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LATEST HAVANA NEWS.

The Theory of an Outside Explosion Gains Credence.

AMERICANS ADVISED TO LEAVE.

No Official Announcements Have Been Made, But Preparations are Being Made for any Emergency—Major General Merritt is Inspecting Coast Defenses.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

NEW YORK, Feb 23 —Both the World and the Tribune's Havana correspondents say that developments in the examination of the wrecked Maine seem to verify the theory of an outside explosion. The World says that General Lee has unofficially advised all Americans in Havana, not necessarily detained, to leave at once, and adds that many families will leave on the Olivette.

Major General Merritt, commander of the Department of the East, will leave today for an inspection of the coast defenses. He will visit New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Savannah.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

The State Department Discredits Reports from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Not a word from Cuba had been received in either the state or navy departments up to noon. The medical journal of the Maine, four days under water, came in General Lee's mail pouch. It showed that the surgeon had made entries up to the date of the disaster, the last being dated February 15th. The state department discredits the report that General Lee has advised Americans to leave Havana.

Senator Allen offered a resolution for the Senate to investigate affairs in Cuba. He also offered to the Morgan Cuban belligerency resolution an amendment to consider the appropriation bill. Senator Hale gave notice of a point in order against the amendment.

Leaves for Key West.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—[By Associated Press]—The Marblehead sailed for Key West today.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints Free trial bottles at Z T. Baltzly's drug store.

What It Means.

When we advertise that we will guarantee Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, or Dr. King's New Life Pills, it means that we are authorized by the proprietors to sell these remedies on a positive guarantee, that if purchaser is not satisfied with results, we will refund the purchase price. These medicines have been sold on this guarantee for many years, and there could be no more conclusive evidence of their great merit. Ask about them and give them a trial. Sold at Z T Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

On the outside—that is the best place to keep the huge, old-fashioned pill. Just as soon as you get it inside, it begins to trouble you. What's the use of suffering with it, when you can get more help from Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets? These tiny, sugar-coated granules do you permanent good. They act mildly and naturally, and there's no reaction afterwards. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks and all the derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and permanently cured.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Feb. 22, 1898:

LADIES.

Burger, Mrs. Came.

MEN.

Baldwin, E. J.	Kmer, John
Bonstell, Chas.	McClintic, A. C.
Cuffison, Uriah (2)	Miller, C. C G.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FRIENDLESS COYOTE.

TRICKS OF HIS ENEMIES TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF HIM.

A County That Paid Bounty Twelve Times on the Same Set of Scalps—In Spite of Wholesale Killing, the Pest Does Not Appear to Decrease.

The one friendless, hunted Ishmaelite of the plains, against whom is every man's hand, is the prairie wolf—the coyote. If he is adapted to any sphere of usefulness on earth, nobody has yet been shrewd enough to find it out; if he has ever done a respectable deed, it has not yet come to light. The jack rabbit will at least furnish the basis for a savory stew in case of need, the buffalo was valued for its hide, the rattles of the rattlesnake are worth preserving for curiosities, but there is yet to be discovered a method of utilizing any portion of the coyote from his snarling mouth to his ragged tail—except as a fertilizer. The short grass country is his home, the high prairies where the gray, hairlike vegetation that is called pasture blends with the dirty coat of the vandal. Through it he sneaks and runs, now a gaunt figure on the horizon, now an ungainly shape near at hand. He is without acquaintance with anything that is alive, usually solitary, always with a criminal aspect, as if he had just done something to be ashamed of or was contemplating a deed of the sort at the earliest opportunity.

Once the coyote had the whole Indian Territory to himself. He could snarl and fight to his heart's content, and there was none to say him nay. But when the lands were opened to settlement and a family took its place on every quarter section there was less room for the wild creatures of the plains who had before been undisturbed. Then the coyote had to go out among men, and he found that he was a very unpopular immigrant into any of the communities that he favored with his presence. And he earned the right to so be considered honestly. He robbed the sheepfolds, stole the chickens and made the traveler afraid—all without any equivalent in service. Furthermore, he is essentially a coward. The men of the frontier have a sort of respect for the brave creature that defies them or for the cunning one that outwits them, but they can never forgive the trembling one that is alarmed at their very appearance. So, from the farmer's son who blazes away with his old shotgun at the prowling coyote behind the barn to the city sportsman who wastes a cartridge intended for a prairie chicken or duck in ending the life of a wolf trotting along the hedgerow, there is a ceaseless, unrelenting war waged against the luckless wanderer.

Since the immigration of the wolves from the territory into the farming and stock raising states to the north there has been more than a desultory warfare. The farmers have banded together to protect the flocks and herds and have offered generous bounties for the scalps of the creatures, a proceeding that has resulted in the slaughter of thousands. Yet the supply seems none the less, and all the sharpshooting is but a waste of powder and balls. Year after year there are reported from 1,200 to 1,500 sheep killed in Nebraska and Kansas by wolves, and the hundreds of dollars spent for bounties have produced little diminution of the plague.

Sometimes the bounties are not what they are purported to be. The people of a western county found once that they were being taxed very heavily for the payment of this sort of expense and that certain hunters were buying new farms out of the proceeds of their prowess on the plains. An examination followed, and it was found that there was in existence an endless chain in comparison with which the greenbacks and gold reserve make but a feeble showing. At the rear of the county clerk's office, where the redeemed scalps were thrown, was a convenient opening in the wall, and through this the scalps were pulled in the night, to be presented at the counter in the morning for another bounty of $3 each. It was estimated that the county had paid for one set of scalps not less than 12 times, and the emptiness of the treasury was explained. The saddest part of the happening was that the schemers saw the investigators at the hole and became bounty jumpers at once—jumping the county for safer climes.

Another curious circumstance was noticed by the officers of two counties adjoining in central Kansas. The officers of one were paying out money every day for wolf scalps while the others seldom had any demands for the reward. Each of the hunters was compelled to swear that he had killed the wolf inside the boundaries of the county where the scalp was presented, and there was no reason for doubting the truth of the testimony. But what could be the reason of the disparity in the claims? One day a settler's son was questioned:

"Where did you kill this wolf?"

"Down near the edge of the county."

"Are coyotes very thick there?"

"Well, rather, though not so thick as they are farther south."

"Over in the other county?"

"Yes, there are more there."

"But they do not kill any there. Why is it?"

"The other county only pays $1 for scalps and this pays $2. So we drive them over the line before we shoot them."

The county officers at once readjusted the scale of rewards.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cork Rope.

A cork rope is made of small corks placed end to end and the whole covered with a braiding of cotton twine. Over this is a coarser braiding in heavy strands. The rope will stand a strain of 1,000 pounds.

Knightly lances were from 12 to 20 feet long, the heads 4 to 8 inches broad and from 12 to 20 inches long.

JOHNSON'S QUICK WIT.

How the Ex-President Displayed It on the Stump In Tennessee.

There is in the city of Memphis a precinct known as Pinch, in which a majority of the voters were Irish. It so happened that Andrew Johnson and his opponent for the United States senate, Gus Henry, were to meet in joint debate in this precinct. The evening came, and hundreds of blue Irish eyes were on the two speakers as they ascended the rostrum. Henry opened, and as a bid for the Irish vote he told in withering terms how Johnson, when in congress before, had voted against a bill for an appropriation to assist Ireland during a time of famine. He himself had done yeoman work for the passage of the bill, while this other man, who was now asking their support, had done everything possible to defeat it. It was a fine point, and the speaker made the most of it, burning before it the lamp of his eloquence until the crowd were wild with excitement. Then Henry sat down, and Johnson got up amid catcalls and scoffs to answer him.

"What my opponent has told you is true," he said. "Ireland was suffering, and I voted against an appropriation for her relief, for the money which it was thus proposed to give away was not mine, but yours; yours because it was in the public coffers. I refused to give away money which did not belong to me, but I went down into my own pocket and out of my own private funds—which I had a right to bestow—I subscribed $200 to the relief fund which was being quietly raised. How much of his own money did Mr. Henry give? Not a cent. He was too busy trying to give away yours. Now, gentlemen, which of us two did the better part by suffering Ireland?" The effect of this was magical. The catcalls were now for Henry and the cheers for Johnson.

Thus the campaign went on, ending in a victory for the ex-tailor, who once more took his place among the statesmen of the land. But his term was a short one, for death soon claimed him. But he left behind him a reputation as a "stump" speaker which abides still upon the hustings down in Tennessee. —Chicago Times-Herald.

NEW YORK JUSTICE.

A City In Which a Rival Is Not Held In Great Esteem.

As is generally known, it is a punishable offense in the state of New York for any person to attempt to take his life, although it is not so if the attempt be successful—which makes self murder somewhat different legally from the other kind. As is also very generally known, New York, individually and collectively, is disposed to forever point the finger of scorn at her large and growing neighbor, Philadelphia.

Not long ago a prisoner was before a New York judge charged with attempted suicide, and the judge, being a man who lived on Easy street, where it was sunny in winter and shady in summer, frowned fiercely on the culprit because he couldn't understand how any man would want to quit this life until he was forced to do so.

"Your honor," pleaded the culprit, looking into the frowning face of justice, "there were mitigating circumstances."

The judge frowned more fiercely at the thought of offering an excuse for such a crime and said nothing.

"But there were, your honor," insisted the prisoner. "The firm I am working for informed me last Saturday night that I would have to go to Philadelphia to live, as they were compelled to make a change."

The judge's entire demeanor underwent a rapid transformation.

"Great goodness!" he exclaimed in a horrified tone. "The prisoner is acquitted and the clerk will please make out a warrant for the arrest of the firm for assault with intent to kill."—Washington Star.

A War Relic.

George M. Millington, a veteran of the Seventeenth regiment, while visiting his brother, the Rev. Richard Millington, at Conrod, found among the latter's war relics a poster printed on cloth calling for recruits for the Seventeenth Michigan infantry. The poster reads as follows: "Seventeenth regiment, Michigan infantry. One hundred dollars' bounty! First month's pay in advance! Rendezvous, Detroit barracks. Fifty recruits wanted to fill up a company in the new regiment, to serve for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged. Recruits will receive $13 per month, with board, clothing and medical attendance, to commence from the day of enlistment, and a bounty of $100. Apply to Alfred Abeel, first lieutenant Seventeenth Michigan infantry. Recruiting office opposite Rathbun House." The poster also bears the picture of an eagle, with spread wings, bearing in its mouth a streamer on which are the words, "Michigan true to the Union." The Rev. Mr. Millington gave the poster to his brother, and the latter prizes it very highly.—Rome Sentinel.

His Autograph.

"You are the celebrated Mr. Chumley Jones, I believe?"

"That is my name, sir. What can I do for you?"

"Well, Mr. Jones, I came to ask you for your autograph."

"My autograph? Delighted, I'm sure! Have you any preference as to its form?"

"If it is all the same to you, Mr. Jones, I should prefer it at the bottom of a check for $50, made to the order of Snip & Cuttum, tailors. You have the bill, I believe."—Harper's Bazar.

West Turkestan is thinly populated and has few schools. The Russian government has fitted up as schools a few railroad carriages, which remain at each station for a few weeks. The teacher lives in the carriage. The children are required to learn a lesson or two until the itinerant school again reaches their neighborhood.

PRINCETON'S SILENT JEHUS.

Their Ingenuity In Getting Around a Local Booster Ordinance.

"As I stopped to change cars at Princeton, Ind.," said a gentleman who has just arrived in the city from Kentucky, "I was greatly puzzled at the sight which met my eyes. Though my home is near Princeton, I had never been in the town before and I had no personal knowledge of the people who lived there. There was great silence at the railway station, and, though many persons were moving about, no one uttered a word. 'Is it a town of deaf mutes?' I said to myself.

"But presently my eyes were blinded by many small mirrors, as it seemed to me, casting a dozen shadows in my eyes from the hands of as many burly negroes. It seemed no matter of fun to them to cast these shadows. They were grimacing, contorting their faces and twisting their fingers in a manner strange to see. 'No deaf mutes, but lunatics,' I said to myself, and I began to look for some safe means of exit. But these dumb, grimacing creatures were on all sides of the platform and as I advanced one way or the other those at that point lunged toward me and I saw I was a prisoner.

"It was a frightful feeling for a few moments, and then a rational explanation of the scene was made. Conquering my timidity, I went boldly to one of the biggest of the black men, and, seizing him by the shoulder, I said, as a hypnotist might say, 'What do you mean by casting shadows in my eyes?' The man caught me by the coat sleeve and whispered in my ear: 'I'll tell you, boss, but I has to whisper, 'cause we ain't allowed to talk. You has to come to me. I can't come and git you. They won't let us stand on the platform.'

"Then I found out that these silent men had once been the vociferative, shouting hackmen who make themselves so omnipresent on the platform stations of most small towns. The good people of Princeton determined to live in peace and quiet, and, by act of the city council, they prohibited the hackmen from using their voices. But even this did not abate the nuisance. The hackmen would run up to the train and almost carry away their patrons by force. So the city council passed a law forbidding them to stand on the platform. Deprived of speech and power of locomotion, these hackmen had a happy thought. Each one bought a bright tin plate and had the name of his hotel embossed on the plate in raised letters. So they all stand there, waving their tin plates and never uttering a sound."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE CARE OF PEARLS.

Even a Drop of Lemonade Is Sufficient to Ruin Their Appearance.

American girls are fond of pearls and have no superstitious fears that they mean "tears." It may not be known to the possessors of these gems that pearls are regarded as "well" or "ill" from a jeweler's point of view. Like human beings, they require fresh air to be kept alive. In other words, they must be worn and not remain too long in a closed case. Judges of pearls can tell by looking at them whether the gem is "lucido" (clear and healthy), or whether it is beginning to be an invalid. Experts talk of pearls "dying," they sometimes becoming discolored and turning black.

A black pearl may be a handsome stone, but it has not the evanescent rainbow suggestions to be seen in a milky or rosy pearl. Italian women, who know a great deal about pearls, wear their necklaces and "ropos" constantly. This gives them the light and air required by the mysterious formations, and yet they are not exposed to the chances of discoloration by being touched with acid.

It is easier to keep pearls in fair condition when they are set in a lacepin or in necklaces. It is hard to care for them in a finger ring. One must be careful to remove them not only in washing the hands, but they should never be worn when there is likelihood of being touched by food or drink.

About a month ago the owner of a beautiful pink pearl worn in a finger ring was alarmed to find the stone was darkening and becoming covered with an opaque dark crust. She took it to her jeweler, who pronounced it a case of "scale." He told her the delicate substance had been in contact with some acid, and as she insisted this had not happened he reminded her that a drop of lemonade would be sufficient to do the mischief. She then remembered drinking lemonade while the ring was on her ungloved hand.

The only remedy for scale is a removal of a whole layer of the pearl. This is an excessively delicate business, which should be done by an expert workman, and never undertaken by apprentice hands. It is a costly business and reduces the size and value of the pearl that must undergo the operation.—Philadelphia Record.

The Royal Reign of Velvet.

Velvet in all colors is immensely popular this winter and is used in every conceivable way and in all sorts of garments. Young and old wear it with equal propriety, and the evening gown of velvet, which has heretofore been relegated to the wardrobe of the matronly woman, finds special favor with young women. Black velvet gowns are made elegant with jet passementerie, and old point lace is brought out on the waist. Some of the skirts are perfectly plain, while others are profusely trimmed with jets, black silk embroidery or chiffon ruches. But in every instance at least an attempt at a train must be seen.—Woman's Home Companion.

If It's Not Borrowed.

Teacher—What do we see above us when we go out on a clear day?

Tommy—We see the blue sky.

"Correct. And what do we see above us on a rainy day?"

"An umbrella."—Pearson's Weekly.

GLANCES ABROAD

The French chamber of deputies can't beat the record of the Austrian reichsrath.—Syracuse Standard.

Paris has a "school for blushing." In a city where there is so much occasion for that graceful but modest art it is certainly fitting that it should be widely taught and practiced.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. Chamberlain's reminder that England has not forgotten that the Cretan and Armenian affairs are not yet settled will doubtless cause the sultan to laugh so as to joggle the whole divan.—New York Press.

The kaiser's great naval project is to spend $200,000,000 on new ships in the next seven years, including battleships. It is safe to predict that the English reply will be to build twice as many.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An assertion is in circulation to the effect that in Egypt people eat boiled cabbage to avoid intoxication. But what powerful agent of intoxication their associates eat in order to avoid the boiled cabbage is not yet divulged. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

The mailed fist of Germany has no terrors for Japan, which possesses a fleet far stronger than that of the German empire and is able to put a hundred thousand well-equipped and well-drilled men in China in the course of a few days.—New York Sun.

Back From the Klondike.

Opening the door in response to an insistent knock the lady beheld the figure of one she remembered.

"Oh, it is you, is it?" she said icily.

"It is me," was the answer. "Your long lost husband, who has come to tell you that he is sorry he ran away two years ago."

"May be you are sorry you went," retorted the lady, "but I ain't. What did you come back for?"

"My dearest. I have been to the Klondyke, and last summer I accumulated fifty thousand——"

"Fif-ty thou-sand dollars!" shrieked the loving wife as she fell on his neck.

"No. Mosquito bites."

It was a moment later only that he fell on his own neck himself.—Indianapolis Journal.

Professor of Astronomy—How many of the planets can be seen with the naked eye? Dear Little Girl—I don't know, sir. We have no naked eyes in Boston.—Chicago Tribune.

Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over $150."

This experience is like that of all who suffer with deep-seated blood troubles. The doctors can do no good, and even their resorts to the knife prove either fruitless or fatal. S.S.S. is the only real blood remedy; it gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*)

A Real Blood Remedy.

is a blood remedy for real blood troubles; it cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, etc., which other so-called blood remedies fail to touch. S.S.S. gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently. Valuable books will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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The Florida & New Orleans Limited trains of the **Queen & Crescent Route** run through to Jacksonville and New Orleans in 24 hours from Cincinnati.

These fast trains are of the finest type, luxurously fitted, and running on perfect roadbed.

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Write for information to W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Cincinnati, O

Send 10 cents for fine Art colored Lithograph of Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00

DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	1 35	*6 30	15 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 40	7 30	6 16	5 45
Columbiana "		2 49		7 28	....
Leetonia .... "	9 12	3 47		7 35	....
Salem ..... "	9 25	4 01	8 34	7 50	6 37
Alliance { ar.	9 50	4 30	8 55	8 20	6 55
{ lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo .... "	....	4 55	....	8 37	....
Louisville ... "	....	5 06	....	8 49	....
Canton ..... "	10 26	5 26	9 27	9 05	....
Massillon..... "	10 38	5 40	9 40	9 22	....
Lawrence ... "	....	5 52	....	9 37	....
BurtonCity.. "	....	6 00	....	9 44	....
Orrville ... "	11 00	6 08	10 06	9 55	....
Smithville... "	....	6 20	....	10 10	....
Wooster ..... "	11 16	6 31	10 26	10 22	....
Shreve ..... "	....	6 39	....	10 44	....
Big Prairie.. "	....	6 59	....	10 54	....
Lakeville .... "	....	7 02	....	10 57	....
Loudonville "	....	7 16	....	11 10	39
Perrysville.. "	....	7 25	....	11 20	AM
Lucas ..... "	....	7 47	....	11 34	5 30
Mansfield ... "	12 20	7 53	11 30	11 50	5 50
Crestline. ar	12 45	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 40
Bucyrus ... lv	1 11	PM	12 26	2 28	6 40
Lima ..... "	2 48		2 05	4 45	10 10
Van Wert .. "	3 32		2 50	5 42	11 33
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 45	6 45	12 45
Warsaw ... lv.	5 31		4 55		2 05
Plymouth .. "	6 10		5 31		2 45
Valparaiso.. "	7 24		6 30		4 00
Chicago.....ar.	9 00		8 00		5 40
	PM		AM	PM	1 M

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago .. lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso.. "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00	
Plymouth ... "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59	
Warsaw .... "	11 30	6 27	3 38	5 37	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert .. lv.	2 18	8 43	6 36		32
Lima ..... "	3 15	9 30	7 38	8 30	AM
Bucyrus .... "	5 19	11 19	9 45	0 09	
Crestline.. "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	15 20
Mansfield .. "	6 45	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 45
Lucas ..... "	6 51	....	....	11 28	5 58
Perrysville "	7 09	....	....	11 41	6 11
Loudonville "	7 13	....	....	11 51	6 17
Lakeville .... "	7 30	....	....	12 03	6 27
Big Prairie.. "	7 33	....	....	12 12	6 31
Shreve ..... "	7 41	....	....	12 23	6 39
Wooster ..... "	8 03	1 30	12 13	12 42	7 00
Smithville.. "	8 15	....	....	12 55	7 11
Orrville ..... "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25
Burton City.. "	8 37	....	....	....	7 31
Lawrence .... "	8 45	....	....	1 20	7 38
Massillon .... "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	7 50
Canton ..... "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05
Louisville ... "	9 35	....	....	2 20	8 24
Maximo ..... "	9 45	....	....	2 32	8 36
	10 01	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance { ar.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 20	9 40
{ lv.	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 41	10 10
Salem..... "	10 45	....	2 47	b	10 25
Leetonia.... "	10 54	....	2 55	....	10 34
Columbiana "	10 54	....	2 55	....	10 54
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh.ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

	10	
	AM	
Alliance { ar.	5 50	
{ lv.	*9 35	
Salem..... "	10 10	
Leetonia.... "	9 53	
Columbiana "	....	
Beaver Falls "	10 41	
Pittsb'gh.ar.	11 30	
	AM	

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32**. **Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-28-97-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Ohio

Time table in effect May 16, 1897.

North Bound	2	No. 4	8	6
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport...		6 05	12 55	4 25
Christiansville, dep.....	8 30	8 10	2 55	6 27
New Philadelphia..	8 47	8 23	3 08	6 44
Canal Dover.....	8 54	8 38	3 00	7 01
Strasburg.....	9 06	8 49	3 18	7 11
Justus	9 23	9 08	3 36	7 30
Massillon.....	9 4	9 5	3 45	7 40
Warwick.....	7 05	9 49	4 10	
Sterling.....	7 27	10 12	4 33	
Seville	7 34	10 18	4 39	
Medina	7 55	10 37	5 00	
Lester June.....	8 27	10 50	5 44	
Grafton	8 55	11 07	6 06	
Elyria.....	9 10	11 21	6 21	
Lorain.....	9 25	11 35	6 35	
Lester June.....	8 10	10 49	5 15	
Berea.....	8 36	11 16	5 41	
Cleveland.....	9 10	11 50	6 10	

South Bound.	1	3	5	17
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
Lv. Cleveland.....	7 30	1 00	4 30	
Berea.....	8 04	1 34	5 05	
Lester June.....	8 32	1 57	5 34	
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 10	
Elyria.....	7 28	1 19	4 28	
Grafton.....	7 41	1 32	4 46	
Lester.....	8 35	1 55	5 08	
Medina.....	8 44	2 09	5 4-	
Seville.....	9 04	2 29	6 09	
Sterling.....	9 10	2 36	6 16	
Warwick.....	9 33	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 59	3 22	7 04	6 35
Justus.....	10 18	3 39	7 21	6 52
Strasburg.....	10 30	3 56	7 38	7 05
Canal Dover.....	10 45	4 09	7 53	7 18
New Philadelphia....	10 52	4 17	8 03	7 29
Christiansville, dep....	11 30	4 52	8 26	7 46
Bridgeport.....	1 30	7 00		10 25

Nos. 2 and 5, Daily between Cleveland and Massillon. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1897, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. "B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Nov. 14, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46.	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10.
	A. M.	A.M	A M	P.M
Massillon	5 38	8 15	11 30	3 30
Canton...	6 22	9 05	12 18	4 15
Akron.....	8 10	10 05	2 25	6 20
Cleveland				

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 47
	A.M	A M	P M	P.M
Cleveland	7 10	11 00	3 30	6 45
Akron ...	8 27	12 01	4 40	7 45
Canton...	9 41	1 08	5 44	8 50
Massillon	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Rusby, Ticket Agent Hotel Sailer

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, Receivers.

Time Table—In effect Nov. 21, 1897

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3*	Mail
	a. m.	p. m.	
Toledo.....Lv	8 45	4 00	....
Oak Harbor.....	9 27	4 47	....
Fremont.....	10 00	5 21	....
Clyde.....	10 18	5 37	....
Bellevue.....	10 30	5 53	....
Monroeville.....	10 44	6 06	....
Norwalk.....	10 59	6 19	....
Wellington.....	11 30	7 00	....
Spencer.....	11 46	7 19	....
Lodi.....	12 01 p	7 37	....
Creston.....	12	7 41	....
Orrville.....	12 41	8 07	a. m.
Massillon.....Lv	1 15	8 46	6 00
Navarre.....	1 37	....	6 22
Zoar.....	2 01	....	6 46
Valley Jct.....	2 04	....	6 50
Sherrodsville.....	2 31	....	7 19
Bowerston.....	2 45	....	7 31
Unionvale.....	3 3	....	7 50
Warrenton.....	4 0	....	9 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 40	....	9 35
Wheeling.....	4 50	....	9 45

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	
	a. m.	p. m.	....	
Wheeling.....	8 40	3 4	....	....
Martin's Ferry...	8 0	3 55	....	....
Warrenton.....	9 10	4 20	....	....
Unionvale.....	9 58	5 9	....	....
Bowerston.....	10 45	5 59	....	....
Sherrodsville.....	11 00	6 3	....	....
Valley Jct.....	11 25	6 34	....	....
Zoar.....	11 2	6 4	....	....
Navarre.....	11 58	7 04	a. m.	....
Massillon.....	12 20	7 20	5 05	....
Orrville.....	12 55	....	5 37	....
Creston.....	1 3	....	6 01	....
Lodi.....	1 38	....	6 8	....
Spencer.....	1 54	....	6 33	....
Wellington.....	2 06	....	6 4	....
Norwalk.....	2 46	....	7 28	....
Monroeville.....	2 55	....	7 40	....
Bellevue.....	3 13	....	7 55	....
Clyde.....	3 29	....	8 10	....
Fremont.....	3 45	....	8 27	....
Oak Harbor.....	4 08	....	8 50	....
Toledo.....Ar	5 10	....	9 45	....

Ohio River Division. *Daily.

	a. m.	p. m.		
Wheeling.....Lv.	*8 40	* 45	....	....
Brilliant.....	9 34	4 44	....	....
Mingo Jct.....	9 44	4 54	....	....
Steubenville Ar,	9,55	5 05	....	....
Steubenville. Lv.	*8 30	*3 40	....	....
Mingo Jct.....	8 41	3 51	....	....
Brilliant.....	8 5	4 01	....	....
Wheeling.....Ar.	9 45	4 50	....	....

*Daily

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect February 14, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day See note	38 Day Ex Sun	5 Day Ex Sun	
	a. m	p m	p. m	a. m	....
Cleveland.....Lv	8 50	3 00	2 45	....	....
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	3 2	3 5	....	....
Newburg ... "	9 13	3 27	3 30	....	....
Hudson ..... "	9 45	4 03	4 5	....	....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	4 19	4 32	....	....
Akron..... "	10 10	4 35	4 45	....	....
Orrville ... { Ar	10 0	4 50	5 40	....	....
{ Lv	10 03	4 53	5 45	....	....
Millersburg.. "	11 4	5 36	6 30	6 00	....
Gambier..... "	12 40	6 2	p m	7 05	....
Mt Vernon { Ar	1 10	6 40		7 4	....
{ Lv	1255	1245	....	17 25	....
Centerburg.. "	1 17	1 52	....	7 52	....
Westerville.. "	1 48	2 52	....	8 28	....
Columbus ....Ar	2 1	2 15	....	8 55	....
	p m	p m		a m	
Cincinnati..	5 45	6 4	....	....	....
	p. m	a. m			

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun	
	a.m	p.m.	a.m	p.m.	
Cincinnati . Lv	8 00	3 00	....	....	....
Columbus... Lv	11 30	12 5	....	4 35	....
Westerville.. "	11 55	1 05	....	5 02	....
Centerburg.. "	12 31	1 51	....	5 39	....
M.Vernon { Ar	12 55	2 20	....	6 08	....
{ Lv	11 08	12 2-	....	16 1-	....
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40	....	6 25	....
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 45	8 20	7 3-	....
Orrville... { Ar	3 05	4 45	9 05	p m.	....
{ Lv	3 10	4 55	9 10	....	....
Akron..... { Ar	....	5 55	....	....	....
{ Lv	4 05	16 05	10 05	....	....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 17	....	....
Hudson ..... "	4 30	6 30	10 25	....	....
Newburg ..... "	5 05	7 05	....	....	....
Euclid Ave... "	5 16	7 16	11 13	....	....
Cleveland....Ar	5 3	7 30	11 5	....	....
	p.m.	a. m.	a.m		

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	118
	a.m.			p.m.
.....	†6 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg. Ar	†6 05
.....	7 0-	0	" ...Killbuck .... "	5 30
.....	8 19	18	" .....Warsaw..... "	4 15
.....	8 59	27	" ...Cooperdale... "	3 00
.....	9 20	33	" ....Tidiway .... "	2 35
.....	†1015	50	" ...Zan

BLEW UP THE SAFE.

Massillon Postoffice Robbed Sunday Morning.

STAMPS AND MAIL WERE TAKEN.

With a Stolen Horse and Buggy the Burglars Drove Toward Canton—Left Tools Behind Fearing the Owner's Name—The Workhouse Bloodhounds.

The safe in the Massillon postoffice was completely wrecked by a powerful explosive at an early hour Sunday morning. The report was distinctly heard several blocks away and attracted several persons, but for some reason did not reach the ears of any member of the police force. The perpetrators of the bold robbery gained an entrance through a window in the north side of the block by prying off a padlock that held the iron grating. No drills were used on the safe and as neither the handle of the door nor the knob of the combination bear marks of violence, the explosive must have been forced back of the safe door through a small crack at the top. The front of the safe was blown out entirely, and pieces of the door crashed through the partition directly under the general delivery and stamp windows. The contents of the safe were scattered and a portion which the miscreants hurriedly secured was carried away. The men were not novices at the work as the success of the operation proves, and prepared for a sudden departure by stealing a horse and harness from George Snyder and a phaeton from Perry H. Young. These were taken from barns in the rear of Messrs Young and Snyder's residences in East Main street. For their trouble the burglars secured but between $2 and $3 in change, about $150 in stamps and two registered packages. In their hurry they overlooked a number of other registered packages, and letters and stamps of a higher denomination than those taken. One of the registered packages was addressed to Louis Primo and is supposed to have contained a watch. The other was a money order book which was being forwarded from the department at Washington to Koch, a small office in Wayne county. As near as can be ascertained the other mail matter was not molested, although many letters were scattered about the floor by the explosion.

Albert Shertzer and Martin Bast were probably the first to reach the scene of the robbery and perhaps frightened the men away. They were standing at the corner of Main and Erie streets when the explosion occurred and thinking it near the office walked to the front door and looked in, but all was dark, they say, and seeing nothing unusual retraced their steps. They claim the explosion occurred at about 5:15 and the statement has since been corroborated by statements made by others who heard the noise, among them being Dr. Williamson. It was probably 6:15 when Officer Kitchen, who was on his way to report for duty for the day, was advised of the burglary by two boys who had looked in at a front window and noticed the broken partition and wrecked safe.

Officer Kitchen, after investigating, notified Marshal Markel who arrived in short order, and on the arrival of Postmaster Shepley it was decided to permit no person to enter the office until the bloodhounds from the county workhouse had been secured.

Marshal Markel started for Canton immediately, but returned at 10:15 without the dogs. Superintendent Pontius said that they could not trail in the rain and refused the marshal's request. The office force was then set to work to right matters and an inventory made which resulted as stated above. It is believed that the burglary was committed by Cantonians and this belief is intensified by a statement made by Anton Rickard, of Genoa, to the effect that three men passed his house at about 6 o'clock in a rig answering the description of the one stolen, and were driving hard toward Canton. In their flight the robbers left a carpenter's chisel and a heavy bolt wrench near the safe. These are in the marshal's possession, and upon the wrench is stamped the name "Berg." A firm in Canton by the name of Berg & Sons operates a large carriage factory, and it is possible that the wrench was taken from there.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

CANTON, Feb. 21.—Two characters, well known in Canton, were arrested by the police early this morning after an exciting chase, and when captured each had a kit of burglar's tools, explosives, drills, etc., and revolvers on his person. They were identified as "Chub" Piero and "Dutch Frank," and are being held on suspicion of having been implicated in the Massillon postoffice robbery. There were three in the party, but the third man managed to evade the officers and is still at large. The suspicions of the officers were aroused by the actions of the three who applied for a livery team, then refused to accept it when they ascertained that it would be necessary for a driver to accompany them. On perceiving that they were under surveillance, they ran, and the pursuit covered two or more miles. Postoffice Inspector Owen visited the prisoners this morning, and Marshal Markel and other Massillonians came over at 1:05 o'clock. None of the property taken from the Massillon office was found on either Piero or "Dutch Frank," but there is no doubt in the minds of the Canton police or Prosecutor Pomerene but that the two are members of a gang which has been operating in and about Canton and Massillon. Piero is a professional burglar and has done time in the penitentiary, having been sent up with a gang run to earth a number of years ago by the late Thomas Hagan, then marshal of Massillon. Every effort will be made to establish their guilt.

SOME SWEET TO-DAY.

I will not light the lamps until I've thought
What was the sweetest thing
In all my day.
I will not seek to speed
The lingering ray
Until my anxious eye somewhere hath caught
A word, a smile, or somebody that hath passed
In my small sphere. O, Memory, thou hast
Some sweet to-day!
Now fancy travels out and conjures up
A long and brilliant train;
It all floats by,
Joy and sadness go
With laugh and sigh,
And dregs of pain lie deep in pleasure's cup.
But now I see two tender hazel eyes
Turn on me—lips that smile—Ah, herein lies
My sweet to-day!
A perfume breathes from pictures of the mind,
And in our fancy memory carves her lore;
Our dearest treasures in the air we find,
I know my happiness to-night was for
—Boston Transcript.
Some sweet to-day!

CRIME IN THE MAILS

The last year has been a great year for the detectives of the Post-Office Department. They have performed a number of exploits extraordinary even in the history of their corps, which is the police of the mail service. One of these in particular, writes a correspondent of the Transcript, had features so remarkable that the story might be imagined to be the crisis chapter of a romance by "Old Sleuth" rather than an episode in real life.

A New York attorney sent a scurrilous letter through the mail to a young lady. She showed it to her husband, hardly understanding its contents, which were vile and disgusting beyond description. The motive of the letter seemed inexplicable, but of course it is hardly possible to comprehend the mental and moral processes of a person capable of such a dastardly outrage. Certain points of evidence led the husband to fix the responsibility upon the right man. He called on the attorney, and accused him to his face. The interview took place in the private office of the lawyer. The latter boldly admitted that he had written the letter, at the same time displaying a revolver for the purpose of intimidating his visitor. He not only acknowledged his guilt, but actually taunted the enraged husband with his impotence to secure redress. His confession, as he well knew, could not be used against him with any effect, inasmuch as it would be offset by his own flat denial in court

The husband found himself in a quandary. Apparently, there was no way to prove the case against his cowardly enemy. It occurred to him at last to refer the matter to the post-office authorities, inasmuch as the sending of a scurrilous letter through the mails is a criminal offence. A skilled Government detective was put on the case, and it was he who suggested an entirely novel means by which the requisite evidence might be secured. The important feature of his plan was a miniature telephone, specially constructed for the purpose. The transmitter of the telephone was hidden in the top of a silk hat, which was intended to be worn by the husband. It cost quite a sum of money to produce this original contrivance, but expense was not considered an object.

Now, the theory accepted by students of crime today is that the deliberate offender against law and social ethics is morally abnormal Such a person is in a sense as much deformed as a humpback. Certainly this attorney was an example of moral abnormality; for he evinced a willingness and even a desire to be interviewed by the offended husband on the subject of the outrage which he had committed. All that he required was that the interviews should be conducted in his private office, where there could be no witness. It was this weakness of his that destroyed him.

How could he know that his victim, coming to see him one fine morning, had the transmitter of a miniature telephone concealed in his high hat and a little battery in his waist-coat pocket? Why should he have imagined that this apparatus was connected with an almost invisible gold wire, which had been noiselessly unreeled when the injured husband entered the private office? How was it to be conceived that a post-office detective was at the other end of the wire in the outer office? The private office was not well lighted, and the silk-bound wire was not noticed by the fox, who for the nonce had become a hare. It did not interfere with the shutting and locking of the door. The detective outside held at his ear the receiver of the telephone, being thus enabled to hear the whole conversation. It furnished the evidence desired, which was sufficient to obtain the conviction of the wicked attorney. When confronted by the inspector with a statement of what he had overheard and an exhibition of the means employed, the lawyer at once made a full confession.

In our advanced stage of civilization, it seems astonishing to learn from the official records of the Post-office Department that the practice of robbing mail-coaches and railway postal cars is steadily increasing. Train robbers have grown more bold, and whereas formerly they plied their vocation in remote and isolated parts of the country, they do not now hesitate to operate in the oldest States and near the largest cities. One of the most daring of last year's train hold-ups was committed within a few miles of the nation's capital. The sum of such depredations has been largely augmented by several organized bands of desperate outlaws. Conspicuous among these was the Bill Cook gang, which terrorized Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, boldly assailing postmasters in the broad light of day, and helping themselves from the money drawers. So outrageous did some of these ruffians become, that the Department of Justice put special prices on the heads of the most daring members, in addition to the rewards offered by the Post-office Department and the express companies. Bill Cook was captured and sent to prison for forty-five years, and every one of his gang was either killed or taken. Consequently, there is less lawlessness in the Indian Territory today than at any period for many years. Statistics on this subject, covering the last ten years, are more than ordinarily interesting. In 1885, burglars broke into four hundred and fifty-nine post-offices; in 1895, more than three times that number of post-offices were robbed—fifteen hundred and sixty-one in all. In 1885, eighty-nine post-office burglars were arrested; the number captured in 1895 was four hundred and fifty-three. During 1895 fifty-four mail trains and mail coaches have been held up and robbed; sixty-nine letter-boxes have been pillaged, and seven hundred and seventy-six mail pouches have been lost, cut or stolen. Such depredations are steadily increasing.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, chronicled a marked and even alarming increase in the number of post-office robberies. On this account the postmaster general recommended that the sum of money appropriated for the purpose of paying rewards for the capture of robbers of post-offices should be increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. This suggestion was accepted and acted upon favorably by Congress. The rewards range from one hundred to two hundred dollars, according to the amounts stolen and the methods employed by the burglars. During the last fiscal year eighty-nine hundred and fifty dollars was paid out in rewards for the taking and conviction of robbers of mail trains, mail-coaches and post-offices.

The detectives of the Post-office Department have been doing some great work recently in the suppression of the green-goods business. Heretofore the operators of this kind of swindle have been located in the East, and chiefly in New York City. Finding the metropolis too hot to hold them resently, they have established headquarters in the West. Three gangs, one located in Oakland, Cal., one at Hills dale, Mich., and one at Chicago, have been broken up through the efforts of the Government hawkshaws. One of the most enterprising of the gangs had headquarters at Sacramento and Oakland. It added some new features to the old fraud. Letters and circulars were sealed, addressed and stamped; but, instead of depositing them in the mails, the swindlers themselves cancelled the stamps with bogus postmarks, after which the envelopes were cut or torn open. This gave the letters the appearance of having been regularly mailed, received and opened by the addressees. The letters were then dropped about in cities and small towns where they would be likely to be picked up by prospective victims.

A person finding one of these letters would naturally infer that it had been received, opened and lost by the addressee. It was intended that the finder should then avail himself of the opportunity to obtain for a small price counterfeit money printed from stolen Government plates and indistinguishable from the genuine. One advantage of this idea was that it did not render the operators amenable for violation of the postal laws. However, the subsequent correspondence with the victims was carried on through the mails.

It was an ingenious scheme, and to convict the criminals was no easy matter. Post-office detectives entered into correspondence with the swindlers, and the letters which the latter wrote were photographed, to be held for evidence in court. This was necessary, in order that the original documents might be returned as requested by the green-goods men. If they had not been returned, suspicion might have been aroused. In this manner a deal was arranged for in Oakland on April 27 last and it resulted in the arrest of two of the criminals, who were afterward convicted and sentenced.

While these gentry were under investigation in California, two other gangs began operations on the great Western prairies. One of the boldest of these comprised several old offenders with records of time served in various prisons They established themselves at Hilldale, Mich., and at once began the distribution of their literature throughout that portion of the country. The post-office detectives assigned to the duty of bringing them to justice realized from the outset that they had to deal with desperate men. The leader, a man named Treadwell, had boasted that he never again would be taken alive. Nevertheless, the detectives managed to corner him, and, when he found himself confronted with the muzzles of several revolvers, he decided to surrender. Evidence against him and his associates was complete, and in June last they were convicted and sent to jail.

The capture of the Chicago gang was quite a picturesque episode. One of the post-office detectives personated a farmer from Iowa, having adopted a suitable disguise. When one of the sharpers demanded to know what kind of farming he was engaged in, he meekly replied, "Mostly hogs." This answer allayed all suspicion, and when the farmer displayed a wallet well filled with twenty-dollar bills, which he modestly declared were "all genuine stuff," the swindlers called him "Uncle," and consented to humor him in one or two matters in which the Iowa granger with a speculative turn of mind had manifested some stubbornness.

As quickly as the samples of the "goods" were produced, "Uncle" backed toward the door, and, instantly drawing his revolver, warned the sharpers not to resist arrest, as he was a government officer. Assistance was at hand, and, instead of delivering up good money for bundles of sawdust, the detective marched the criminals to prison. When they were searched, two thousand dollars in good cash was found upon them. The money was in new, crisp bills, being an important part of the stock in trade of the green-goods operators.

Better Than an Argument.

A witty retort sometimes answers quite as well as a long argument. There are some things not easy to explain, and no better answer could have been made to the Englishman criticising, in remarkably bad taste, American social customs than that made by Mr. Lincoln: "You see, sir, there is a tremendous difference between the English customs and the American. For example, no gentleman in England," remarked the Londoner, "would ever think of blacking his own boots." "Wouldn't he?" inquired Mr. Lincoln, thoughtfully. "Why, whose would he black?"

Germany's Population.

The census of 1895 shows that the German Empire now has a population of 51,758,000, despite emigration, an increase of 2,330,000 in four and a half years.

SONG SAVED HIS LIFE.

"Boys, Lower Your Rifles, We Will Start for Home."

Two Americans who were crossing the Atlantic met in the cabin one Sunday night to sing hymns. As they sang the last hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," one of them heard an exceedingly rich and beautiful voice behind them. He looked around, and, although he did not know the face, he thought that he knew the voice. So when the music ceased he turned and asked the man if he had been in the civil war. The man replied that he had been a Confederate soldier.

"Where you at such a place on such a night?" asked the first.

"Yes," he replied, "and a curious thing happened that night which this hymn has recalled to my mind. I was posted on sentry duty near the edge of a wood. It was a dark night and very cold, and I was a little frightened because the enemy were supposed to be very near. About midnight, when everything was still, and I was feeling homesick and miserable and weary, I thought that I would comfort myself by praying and singing a hymn. I remember singing this hymn:

"All my trust on Thee is stayed
All my help from thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

"After singing that a strange peace came down on me, and through the long night I felt no more fear."

"Now," said the other, "listen to my story. I was a Union soldier, and was in the wood that night with a party of scouts. I saw you standing, although I did not see your face. My men had their rifles focused upon you waiting for the word to fire, but when you sang out:

"Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing,"

I said 'Boys, lower your rifles; we will go home.'" —The Presbyterian.

Grant and Longstreet.

General Grant had as much to do with Longstreet's becoming a Republican as any one else. They had been schoolmates at West Point, had been graduated the same year, and received their commissions at the same time. They fought among the cactus bushes of Mexico, and had drunk mescal from the same judge a thousand times. It was at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, that Longstreet introduced his cousin, Miss Julia Dent, to Grant, and it was Longstreet himself who told the young lady the worth of his friend. They were married, and Georgian was at the wedding. When they next saw each other it was at Appomattox. After the formalities of the surrender were over, General Grant took General Longstreet to one side and said:

"Julia wants to see you. Go home and see your family and then come to see me, won't you?"

Longstreet promised, and he kept his word. When General Grant became President he asked for his advice, and begged that his former adversary now be one of his advisers. General Grant never had a truer friend during his administration. They knew each other. When the tragedy took place at Mount McGregor Longstreet suffered as if it were the loss of a brother. He has often visited the tomb on the Hudson, and has laid the gentlest tribute of a friend upon the marble. And for the living, let us all hope that he will find his new position a pleasant one.

Piper Findlater Not an Irishman.

It has been definitely ascertained that the piper who played the "cock o' the north" after being shot through both legs was not Piper Milne, but his comrade and fellow Aberdonian, Piper Findlater. The mistake arose in London when the particulars about the injured men were being given to a reporter. Milne was also among those who were wounded. Piper George Frederick Findlater is a native of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, where his father had a croft and was a meal miller. The piper was born in 1872, and is one of a family of six sons and five daughters. He received his education at the village school, and, like most country children, left the schoolmaster's hands at an early age and entered farm service. He soon evinced a desire to become a soldier, but his parents objected, and for some time nothing further was heard of his martial desires. After a couple of years as a farm servant he enlisted at Aberdeen in 1888. Private Findlater showed a fondness for music at an early age, and shortly after enlistment commenced the study of the bagpipes In the beginning of last year he was promoted to the rank of piper in the band of the regiment.—Scotch Paper

Dramatic Mode of Execution.

A Leipsic inventor has devised an extremely dramatic mode of execution for criminals, which possesses the additional advantage of being painless. The machinery consists of a platform nine meters square, approached by five steps. In the center of the platform is a chair for the condemned man. Behind it stands a figure of Justice, holding a pair of scales in her left hand, the scales being movable. Under the platform is placed an electric battery, from which wires pass through the legs of the chair into the seat and back terminating in platinum plates. If the patient objects to seating himself in the chair he is simply tied in. Then, after the sentence has been read, the executioner takes a stick, breaks it, and places the pieces in one of Justice's scales. This descends, puts the battery in motion, and ends the matter. Death is instantaneous and painless. The machine has been tried on animals in the presence of a large company of invited guests, and is pronounced a success.

Washington and the Shad.

"What fish is that?" cried Washington, as the savory odor met his nostrils.

"A shad, sir," said Francis gleefully. "The only one in the market, the first of the season."

"But the price?" Washington's face grew stern.

"Three-three dollars," stammered the steward.

Washington's sternness increased. "Take it away he cried. It shall never be said that I set such an example of extravagance."

And the dish which was too great and extravagant for the President was carried off into the kitchen, where the servants ate it with no qualms of conscience.

Two sons of Erin sharing the same bed, as well as the same bottle of whiskey, Pat waited till he found Mike slept, when he quietly arose and emptied the bottle. Soon after, Mike, waking, stole out of bed, and groping about in the dark, was asked by his companion: "Phwat are yez lookin' fer, Mike?" "Oh, nothin'!" says Mike. "Well, Mike," says Pat, "ye'll foind it over there in the corner in the bottle.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss May Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:

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Before taking the Compound I was thin, sallow, and nervous. I was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

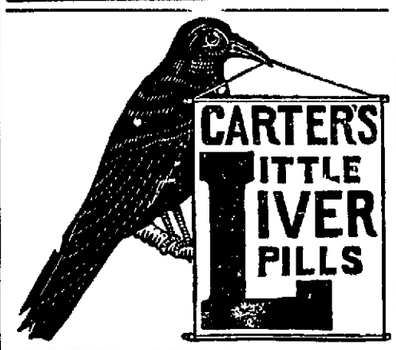
Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

ELY'S Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanse the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflamation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c; Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, N. Y.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD



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New York Dental Parlors

219 North Market St., Canton.

MR. FINNIGAN.—I was troubled with my stomach and the doctor gave me Ripans Tabules. Now I can eat all I want and it does not hurt me like it used to. I think they are good medicine.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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THE ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Lieutenant Colonel Evans, of Canton, Visits Enterprise Company.

The annual inspection of Enterprise Company, No. 73, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, was made Tuesday evening by Lieutenant Colonel Evans, of Canton, who also installed the following officers: J. W. Cameron, captain; George Lasher, first lieutenant; George Wagoner, second lieutenant; George Doll, recorder, and H. V. Kramer, treasurer. The company was found to be in its usual splendid condition.

The inspecting officer was accompanied by about twenty sir knights from Canton, including Captain elect Lehman and Colonel Criss. When the business of the evening had been disposed of a banquet was held, and all passed a very pleasant evening. On Thursday evening Major Kramer will inspect the Canton company.

DESTITUTION AT MATANZAS.

Fourteen Thousand People Without Food or Shelter.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 23.—[By Associated Press]—When the United States steamer Montgomery was at Matanzas recently, a naval board of officers was appointed to inquire into the condition of the people of that province. The board's report was not made public in full, but it is known that it states that 14,000 people are absolutely without food or clothing within the city limits. Eleven thousand of these have no homes or shelter. Starving people in the province are estimated at 98 000, and there have been 11,000 deaths in the city during the past year. The death rate now is 46 per day. When the Montgomery left, the United States consul had only two weeks' rations, at the end of which time Americans in Matanzas would be destitute.

Preparing for War.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23 —[By Associated Press] — The Sixth Infantry at Ft. Thomas today was supplied with 150 rounds of ammunition to each man. Battery B, Ohio National Guard, has advertised for recruits.

RANDOM COMMENT.

The action of the government in strengthening the forces in the seacoast forts is more significant than words. Work is being pushed on warships and our biggest monitors have been put in commission. Uncle Sam is getting into position to go to war if it is necessary. He is not napping.—Defiance Express.

All the people desire in connection with the Maine disaster is fair and impartial investigation, a true report of the findings and a verdict based thereon. If it was a Spanish outrage let the people know it without delay. If the result of that investigation precipitates war, the American people are ready to face it. If it results in continued peace, the American people will rejoice. All they want is facts, and proper action is sure to follow. The administration of President McKinley is doing right and can be trusted implicitly —Tiffin Tribune.

President McKinley and his secretary of war, Gen Alger, gave their services to their country in that desperate struggle for national unity and they know of war horrors, and knowing of them they desire, if possible, by ways of honor, to escape leading the country into the dread scourge of war. Still all true Americans have faith that should the crucial hour come when national honor and known human interests demand the unsheathing of the sword and the burnishing of the rifle and cannon, the soldier statesman at the head of our government will not hesitate or falter in the duty of maintaining the highest standard of American nationality and honor.—Newark American.

The American people cannot more fitly honor the memory of Washington or themselves on this anniversary of his birth than by reflecting soberly on the patriotic sentiment which he commended to his countrymen in his farewell address. While there is more or less war talk in the air, fortunately there is no reason for war in sight or within the range of probability. Meanwhile the patriotic sentiment of Washington may well prevail: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all "—New York Herald.

Sunday School Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the Stark County Sunday School Association was held in the Methodist church at Minerva, on Monday evening and Tuesday, February 21st and 22nd. The Minerva people entertained the convention in their usual hospitable manner, and proved the correctness of their claim that Minerva is a musical town The officers elected for next year were President, Prof O. W. Kurtz, Minerva, secretary, C R Heckman, Massillon; treasurer, Geo. W. Miller, Oval City. The other members of the executive committee-elect are Charles Bolinder, Lake; D E Rogers, Alliance; Jacob Grossman, Paris; E. A. Jones, Massillon, Miss Ella Holm, Canton and J E. Morris, Alliance. For the first time in the history of the association every one of the seventeen townships responded to the roll call. Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, the general secretary of the State Sunday School Association, was present all day Tuesday, adding to the value and interest of each session and closing the convention with a magnificent address on "The Work of the Sunday School Teacher." Mrs. Minnie Haines Smith, of Malvern, gave one of the best addresses on "Primary Work" ever given in the county. It was full of suggestions, methods that had been proven, motion exercises and other matters of interest to Sunday school workers. This one address would have repaid any earnest primary teacher for attending the convention. The principal address on Monday evening was a thoughtful, interesting discussion on "How to Use the Bible More Effectively in the Sunday School," by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Wallace, of Alliance. This address as also did some others in the convention, emphasized the need of more study of the Bible, rather than study about the Bible. In the practical value of the addresses, in suggestions that can be put to use, in notes taken, and in plans laid for better work during the year, this convention was the best of the series.

TO TAX NON RESIDENTS.

Bills which will Shortly be Introduced in the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—A bill which may soon be introduced in the legislature purposes taxing the shares in banking institutions and savings associations held by non-residents of the state. Under the present law these stocks escape taxation in Ohio. The bill levies a tax of 1 per cent on such stocks, but does not apply to building and loan associations.

Another bill to be presented for the consideration of the legislators is to reduce the penalty for the non-payment of taxes from 15 per cent. annually to 4 per cent for every six months' delinquency. The bill also raises to two years the time allotted the former owner of property sold at delinquent tax sale. The law now is one year.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWS FROM BOLIVAR

BOLIVAR, Feb 24 —Dr. Henry Kahlor died of heart failure at his home in Shelby, O. He was buried in Lawrence cemetery, at this place, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. Kahlor's father dropped dead from the same cause several weeks ago, at his home in Magnolia. Doctor Kahlor had but just moved to Shelby from Mineral Point. The I O O. F., of this place, had charge of the funeral, which took place from the Lutheran church.

Harrison Smith is on the sick list with malarial trouble.

John Keatsch is very low with typhoid fever.

The bean supper given by the G. A. R. was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The post took in nearly $30 00.

Prof. L. G. Kuhn of the high school, was on the sick list Monday. School was dismissed over Washington's birthday.

Allie Haglock and Judge Lynch, of Mineral Point, atttended the bean supper

Mrs. J. C. West and two children, of Youngstown, Pa., are visiting at the home of Mrs. W. C. Keefer. They expect to locate at Applecreek Station in the near future.

Edward N Feye, character impersonator, will be the next attraction in the lecture course at this place, on March 19th.

A young man named Agnes was buried in the Catholic cemetery on Monday. The cause of his death was not learned.

The Rev. Mr. Nagel is preparing for the May festival He already has fifty voices engaged for the heavy choruses.

Dr. Black is kept busy these days answering questions with regard to his Klondike chickens. He advertised in the Poultry Keeper.

Several of the bridge gang on the W. & L. E are home on the sick list, some of them with typhoid fever.

Our old friend, John Stansburger, who was for a while a resident of Lawrence township, has sold his farm and will return to Kansas, where he lived before coming to this place.

Several new houses will be constructed next summer in this village. Dr Wm. Garrett will build this coming spring.

The glassblowers are reaping a harvest of dimes at their headquarters in the Masonic building.

An Akron real estate agent is here selling lots in the interest of some real estate agency of that city.

Karl App, a merchant tailor of Canal Dover, is here soliciting trade. He is located in the township building with his brother, Fred App, the barber.

Camp Creek Notes.

CAMP CREEK, Feb. 24.—Ben Evans visited the Chapel school Thursday.

James Struble will start to work for Marion Boughman next week.

Misses Rica Beck and Culier attended the dance at Mr. Wefler's Saturday night.

Mr Boughman will commence sawing lumber for Mrs. Whitmore soon.

There will be preaching at Cross Roads next Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Dunlap.

Peole Leifer returned from Indiana last week.

FRACTURED HER ARM.

NAVARRE, Feb. 23 —Mrs. A. J. Rider, of this village, mother of H. F. Rider, of Massillon, slipped and fell on a walk in the rear of her home this morning, fracturing her left arm. Mrs. Rider is 64 years of age.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anæmic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

A REMEDY FOR THE

Effects of Tobacco.

THE excessive use of tobacco, especially by young men is always injurious and undoubtedly shortens life materially. Mr. Ed. C. Ebsen, compositor on the Contra-Costa *News*, Martinez, Cal., writes; "I have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and received much benefit from it. I was troubled with nervousness, dizzy spells and sleeplessness, caused by the use of tobacco and stimulants. I took Dr. Miles' Nervine with marvelously good results, allaying the dizziness, quieting the nerves, and enabling me to sleep and rest, proving in my case a very beneficial remedy." Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is especially adapted to restoring the nervous system to its normal condition under such circumstances. It soothes, heals and strengthens.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The stock market was heavy, and traders a little afraid of Cuban situation. Sugar was again weak, followed by gas and the Grangers. There was no news at the navy department from Cuba to affect the market, but the feeling was generally bearish. The close was unsettled.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	128⅛	128⅝	125	125
American Tobacco	90½	90½	89⅛	89½
Atchison (Pfd.)	29	29	27¾	28¼
C. B. & Q.	98¼	98¼	96⅜	96½
Chicago Gas	93¾	93¾	92	92
Jersey Central	93	93½	91¾	92
Louisville & Nashville	56	56	54⅜	55
Manhattan	111	111¼	107	107
Missouri Pacific	29⅛	29½	27¼	27¼
Rock Island	89	89	87¼	87¼
St. Paul	94½	94¼	92¾	92⅝
Western Union	90½	90½	88⅜	88½

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull, $4 00@$4 19: cattle, weak and lower, beeves $3.80@$5.50.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Wheat, after a dull day, closed at a loss of ¼ on May and ¼ on July. It was well bolstered all day. The statistics were favorable for a rally. Northwest receipts 390 cars for two days. Visible decreased 350,000 bushels, against a decrease of 750,000 bushels last year. Four ports shipped 510,250 bushels of wheat and flour. Minneapolis wired they were bidding 4c over May for a No. 1 choice northern spring. Provisions were dull Puts and calls, May wheat, 103—109¼.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
May	106¼	106¼	105	106
July	91⅞	92¼	9.⅛	91⅜
Corn.				
May	30⅝	31⅞	30½	30⅞
July	31⅞	32	31¾	31⅞
Oats.				
May	26¼	27	26¼	26⅞
July	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾
Pork				
May	10 75	10 90	10 75	10 82
July	10 95	10 95	10 77	10 85
Lard				
May	5 22	5 30	5 22	5 27
July	5 30	5 37	5 30	5 37

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, $1.00.

DALTON, Feb. 23—Wheat, 90@92c.

NAVARRE, Feb 23--Wheat, 90@92c.

BEACH CITY, Feb. 23.—Wheat, 90c.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	93
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	22
Corn	32
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50-2.60
Timothy Seed	$1.00-1 20
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	14
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	9 11
Potatoes	65-70
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	50
Apples	80-90
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	5½
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

Lying in State.

CHICAGO, Feb 23.—[By Associated Press]—The remains of Frances E. Willard lay in state at the Willard hall today. Thousands passed by to take a last look: The body will go to Evanston today for burial tomorrow.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 94@95c: No. 2 red, 93@94c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 36¾@37¼c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 34½@35c; high mixed shelled, 33½@34c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 34@34½c: No. 2 white, 33@33½c; extra No. 3 white, 32½@32¾c; light mixed, 30@31c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.00@10.25; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.25@7.50; packing, $5.50@6.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $6.50@6.75; wagon hay, $10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; large old chickens, 65@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; ducks, 50@75c per pair; turkeys, 10@11c per pound; geese, 90c@$1.15 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 12@13c per pound; old chickens, 11@12c; ducks, 13@14c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24c: extra creamery, 22@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; country roll, 13@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 10@10½c; Ohios, full cream, September, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 13½@14c; limberger, new, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 1-½@13c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 15@16c; in a jobbing way, 16@17c.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, about 40 cars on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. Supply today light, market steady. We quote prices: Prime, $4.90@5.00; choice, $4.75@4.85; good, $4.60@4.70; tidy, $4.45@4.60; fair, $4.00@4.30: common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.25@4.35; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@4.00; bologna cows, $8.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, $35.00@50.00; common to fair. $15.00@.0.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday fair, about 32 cars on sale; market fairly active. Supply today 5 loads, market slow. We quote: Prime medium, $4.35; best heavy Yorkers, $4.30@4.35; light Yorkers, $4.2.@4.25; heavy hogs, $4.20@4.30; pigs, as to quality, $3.90@4.10; good roughs, $3.40@3.75; common to fair, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair, 15 loads on sale; market steady on sheep, slow and a shade lower on lambs. Receipts today fair, market steady. We quote: Choice sheep, $4.80@4.90; good, $4.00@4.75; fair, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00: choice lambs, $5.70@5.80; common to good, $4.75@5.65; veal calves, $6.50@7.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3.50@4.25.

CATTLE—Market strong and higher at $2.50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.75@4.65. Lambs—Market steady at $4.00@5.75.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

WHEAT—Spot market steady. No. 2 red, $1.09½ f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market easy. No. 2, 37¾c.

OATS—Spot market quiet. No. 2, 32c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 10¾@11¼c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@9½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm; lambs lower. Sheep, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $5.15@5.90; extra do, $6.00.

HOGS—Market firm at $4.30@4.55.

Who can fail to take advantage of this offer. Send 10c to us for a generous trial size or ask your druggist. Ask for Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive catarrh cure. Full size 50c.

Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago.

If The Coming of Baby

be contemplated with misgivings, worry and fear instead of joy and satisfaction, no mother can give to her child the greatest of all inheritances — robust health and a happy disposition, for even the Romans knew that the mother's condition reacts upon her offspring.

Every woman should know what she has learned from personal experience. It is this: Danger to both mother and child is banished, pain is greatly lessened, labor is shortened, as is also the period of confinement, by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for some weeks before confinement. This wonderworking Prescription imparts physcial, mental and local strength. It nourishes the nerves, blood, brain and vitalizes the feminine organism in accordance with the laws of nature and common sense.

Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

America's greatest medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.
Conrad, Dangler & Brown vs. Benjamin F Stump et al. } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, February 26, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Being a part of the southeast quarter of section number one (1), of township ten (10), and range nine (9), in said county, bounded by beginning at an iron pin 650 and 5-10 feet north from the southeast corner of said section number one (1); thence north 4 and ½ degrees, east 488 and 7 10 feet to an iron pin; thence south 85 and ½ degeees, east 1.844 feet to an iron pin; thence south 4 nd ½ degrees, west 421 and 8 10 feet to a stone, and thence north 85 and ½ degrees, west 1,844 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18 and 1-10 acres of land.

Appraised at $4,100.
Terms cash
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock a. m.
JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Attachment Notice.

Leah Kittinger, plaintiff.
John Royer, defendant.

Before A C. Klingelsmith, Justice of the Peace of Tuscarawas Township Stark County, Ohio.

On the twenty-first day of January, 1898 said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $180.

A. C. KLINGELSMITH,
Justice of the Peace

Beach Grove, Jan. 21, 1898.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Edward Kachler late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 19th day of February, 1898, at Massillon, Ohio.

JOHN V. R SKINNER,
Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.
G. L. Albrecht, Trustee, vs. Catherine Becher, et al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 12, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of the northeast quarter of Section No. 2-, in Township No 10 and Range No. 9, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone set on the south line of said quarter distant westerly thereon Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) feet from the south-east corner of said quarter, and running thence west on said south line north Eighty-seven and one half (87 and ½) degrees west Thirteen Hundred Thirty one (1331) feet to a stone at the south-east corner of land heretofore owned by George Schweier; thence northerly on the line parallel with the east line of said quarter north two and one-half (2 and ½) degrees east Two Thousand Seven Hundred Nineteen (2719) feet to a stone on the north line of said quarter; thence east to said north line of said quarter south Eighty-seven and one-half (87 and ½) degrees east Thirteen Hundred Thirty-one (1331) feet to another stone on said north line; thence southerly on a line parallel with the east line of said quarter, south two and one half (2 and ½) degrees west Two Thousand Seven Hundred Nineteen (2719) feet to the place of beginning, containing Eighty-three and Ninety-seven Hundredths (83.97) acres, more or less, excepting Eight and one-half (8½) acres heretofore conveyed to Mary Zoph, by deed dated September 3rd, 1883, recorded in volume 198 on page 311 of the deed records of said county; also excepting four and one-half (4½) acres of land thereof conveyed to William Nave by deed duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county.

Appraised at Thirty-nine Hundred and Five Dollars ($3905.00)
Terms: Cash.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO STARK COUNTY } ss.
John Paul vs. Wm. Thornburgh, et. al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, March 12, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as lot Number Sixteen Hundred Sixty-two (1662) in Taylor Clay's subdivision of parts of lots 30 and 31 in Wetmore, Binney and Fay's amicable partition in the said city of Massillon.

Also the following described land: Lot number Sixteen Hundred Seventy (1670) in Taylor Clay's subdivision of parts of lots Thirty (30) and Thirty one (31) in Wetmore, Binney and Fay's amicable partition in the City of Massillon aforesaid.

Appraised at, Lot 16.2, $175.00; Lot 1670, $150 00 Terms cash
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Dewalt Biehl, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 15th day of February 1898

JACOB BIEHL,
CHARLES BIEHL,
Executors.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Executors of the estate of Frederick W. Dager, late of Stark County Ohio, deceased.

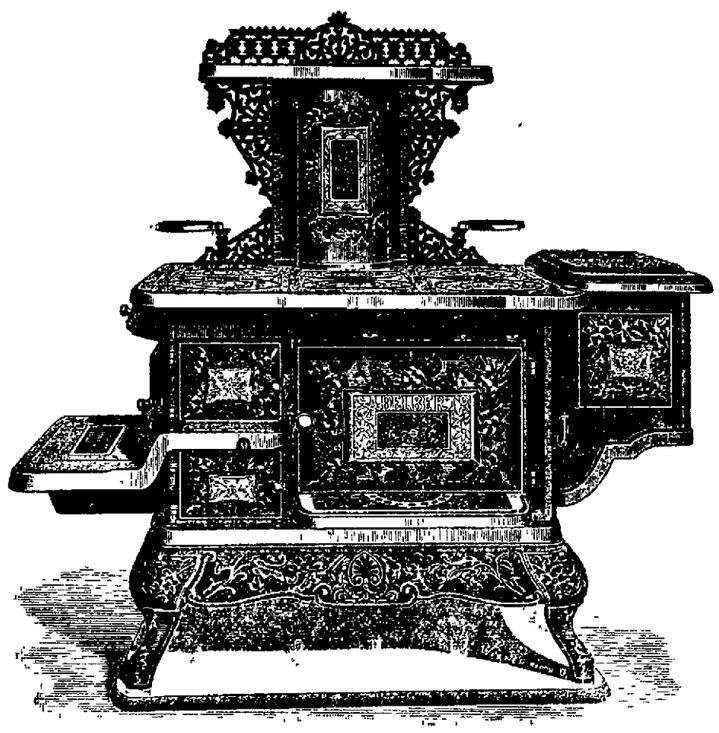
Dated the 24th day of January, 18 8

JOHN DAGER AND
LOUIS P. DAGER,
Executors.

If You See a Man Losing His Pocketbook

You feel justified in telling him about it—even if you haven't been introduced We don't know you personally, but we know you are losing money in buying your stoves; at any rate you are not making all the money you could, which is just the same thing. The way to make all the money there is to be made in that line, is to buy your stoves of us Haven't you seen our stock? Well, it is important you should before you buy.

The Finest Range on the Market for the Money.



THE IDEAL RANGE

Is made for Hard Coal, Soft Coal and Wood. Large Cast Iron Reservoir with Japanned Lids and Frame; Large Flues directly under the reservoir, no flame touching side, thus heating water very rapidly; Nickel Panel on side of extension. We can give you this range with or without high shelf.

NOTE PRICES AND GIVE US A CALL:

No. 7—18 Six Holes, 18x18 in. Oven, with high shelf,....$25.75, without High Shelf,....$23 00
No. 8—18 Six Holes, 18x18 in Oven, with high shelf....$25.75, without High Shelf,....$23.00
No. 8—20 Six Holes, 20x20 in. Oven, with high shelf....$28 00, without High Shelf,....$25.50
No. 9—20 Six Holes, 20x20 in. Oven, with high shelf....$28 00, without High Shelf,....$25.50

FOR SALE BY

J.S.COXEY,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®